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IRISH LAND QUESTION

An Interview with Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin.

Mr. Grace's Views of the Present Dilemma—Home Rule Must Come—The Land Question—A Commercial View of the Case—Landlords Demanding More than Tenants Can Pay—The Situation in England and Ireland Contrasted—The Law of Supply and Demand Doing More in one Country than Land Legislation in the Other.

DUBLIN, August 12.—Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., has had the following interview with the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin:

Mr. Gill—Your Grace has no objection to my asking you a few questions as to the views you take of the present state of affairs in Ireland?

The Archbishop—Certainly not. So far as your questions seem fair and proper, I shall answer them with pleasure. The outlook, I think, is in one way as gloomy as gloomy can be. As for Home Rule, it must come. Mr. Gladstone's bill, with the conflict that has arisen out of it, has made it impossible for the English Liberal party to go back, and I take it that it is the Liberal and not the Tory party that has the future of English politics in its hands. It would, of course, by no means surprise me if Home Rule came to us from the Tories, but come it will and that very soon. When I speak of a gloomy outlook, I am thinking rather of another question—the land question, and the trouble that I fear it has in store for us. What fools our Irish landlords have proved themselves to be.

THE REST QUESTION.

Mr. Gill—Your Grace then thinks the Democratic movement in Ireland will now be strong enough to break the old action about rent and the obligations of paying it?

The Archbishop—In Ireland has but little to do with the question of democracy or aristocracy, or with any other merely political question. Let me say to you an English gentleman, who had come to Ireland to study the land question, did me the favor of calling on me. His great difficulty was about rent and the payment or non-payment of it. It may seem a little amusing to you, but the view he took was that the rent question in Ireland was in the main question between Catholics and Protestants, and in this sense a religious question. For, as he put it to me, the bulk of the tenants being Catholics, and staunch Catholics, and the bulk of the landlords being Protestants, and staunch Protestants, he took it that the difficulty about the payment of rent in Ireland was an unwillingness on the part of our Irish farmers to let so much Catholic money go into Protestant pockets.

Mr. Gill—But this Englishman must have known very little of the real state of the country?

The Archbishop—Manifestly he knew practically nothing about it. He told me that his strongest sympathies were with us; that he was anxious to help on the Irish cause; that already he had done some good work for us in England; but that he now found it had become useless for him or for any one like him to put his views on Irish affairs before his fellow-countrymen, whether in public or private, unless the man who put them forward was able to speak from personal knowledge of Ireland, and so he had come over to see things for himself.

Mr. Gill—After all, this is not an unreasonable view for Englishmen to take?

The Archbishop—No; on the contrary. It is a most reasonable view; that is to say, it would be a most reasonable view if they took it all round. But they don't. What happens is that any Englishman who takes the Irish popular side on any Irish question is at once pulled up with the remark, "What do you know about Ireland? How long have you lived there?" and so forth, but when Mr. Chamberlain gives his speculations on Mr. Goschen or Mr. Caird no such question is raised or even thought of. If, indeed, the settlement of the Irish difficulty was really left to the judgment of those who know our country and our people the prospect of peace and reconciliation between the two nations would be a bright one indeed. But to return to the point. You are very natural observation turned me aside for the moment from what I was about to say to you. My English visitor came over to Ireland full of the idea that the Irish land question was in the sense that I have explained, a religious question.

A PLAIN COMMERCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Gill—You seem to look on it as more or less a political one.

The Archbishop—Well, as I told our sympathetic friend from the other side of the Channel, it is neither one nor the other. It is a plain commercial question, nothing more and nothing less. It is a struggle between the landlords as a class, who insist on obtaining extravagantly exorbitant rents for the land, and the tenants as a class, who are unwilling, and indeed unable, to pay more than the land is really worth.

Mr. Gill—Your Grace, then, thinks that if the allowance were made in legislation for the difference between the commercial circumstances of the two countries, there would be no more difficulty about the questions in Ireland than there is in England?

The Archbishop—No more difficulty in Ireland than in England. Are you not aware that the difficulty as it now exists in England is far more serious than any that exists in Ireland? Or perhaps I may put it more accurately thus, that the difficulty in England would be greater and would be in fact insuperable and appalling if English landlords were as unwilling, as so many of the Irish landlords are, to let their tenants have the

deal equitably with their tenants, and to make those reductions in their demands of rent which the present conditions of the agricultural interest render imperative. When I say imperative, I mean, of course, imperative in the sense that they are absolutely necessary if agriculture is not to end in bankruptcy. In England, as you know, there are hundreds and hundreds of farms for which no tenant can be found, farms which landlords would willingly hand over to any solvent tenant for even a nominal rent, and in many instances for no rent at all, merely to get rid of the obligation of paying local rates.

ENGLISH FARMS.

Mr. Gill—Your English visitor seems to have overlooked this?

The Archbishop—Strange to say, when I put it to him in this light, he made the very candid observation that it was his own case. He then told me that he is himself an English landlord, and that he has farms on his hands which he finds it impossible to get tenants to take from him on any terms at all.

Mr. Gill—Would it seem then that the law of supply and demand has done for the English tenant farmers all that the Land Acts of 1871 and 1880 have done for the tenant farmers of Ireland?

The Archbishop—Done as much for them? That is putting it very mildly indeed. In England for the most part the law of supply and demand has brought down the rent of land to something like its actual value. In Ireland the land legislation, even of our good friend, Mr. Gladstone, has proved ineffectual to do this. Two or three days ago I happened to fall in with a return of reductions made by the Irish Land Courts since the passing of the Land Act of 1881, and they were something like this:—In the year 1881 the percentage of reduction was 19.8 per cent.; in 1883 it was 18.4; in 1884 it was 16.7. You are, of course, aware that without Land Acts or Land Courts the rents in England have been reduced during the same period on a much more extensive scale. It is the blind obstinacy of our Irish landlords as a class that is keeping our unhappy country in a state of chronic confusion.

ENGLISH LANDLORDS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Gill—If your Grace's view be sound, as I confess it seems to me to be, how are we to account for the fact that these English landlords, who own estates also in Ireland, have not made here in Ireland, in favour of their Irish tenants, quite irrespective of the decisions of the Irish Land Courts, such reductions as their experience as English landlords must have taught them to be only just?

The Archbishop—I am glad you have put it to me in that way. I should wish, indeed, that some enterprising journalist would undertake the task of collecting information on the point touched on by your question. If this were done, a flood of light would be thrown upon the present condition of the Irish land question. The *auri sacra fames* will no doubt account for a good deal of what is inconsistent now in the action of these landowners to whom you refer. They know, of course, that they cannot succeed in extorting impossible rents in England, and so never dream of attempting any such extortion. In Ireland the case is different. An Irish tenant is practically at the mercy of his landlord, and so the landlord, if he be a rapacious landlord, as unfortunately many of them are, seizes his chance. An English farmer, if the landlord were foolish enough to overrent him, would have only to walk a short distance and take another farm. Eviction then has no terrors for him; but where has the evicted tenant in Ireland to turn? You remember how a Mr. Sullivan, in New Zealand, points the contrast between the two cases. With the English farmer, as he says, the termination of his tenancy is in many cases little more convenient than an ordinary Michaelmas letting of a town resident from one house to another. He has a hired farm, with all the appurtenances furnished in good order by the landlord, just as one might rent a shooting lodge for a season. But to the Irish tenant, the farm from which he is evicted is a very different thing. To him and to his forefathers for generations it has been a fixed and cherished home. Every field and every path for him has some association which is part of his existence. Whatever there is in it above the surface of the earth has been put there by the tenant's hand, and, in a word, as this eloquent writer put it: "This farm plot is his whole dominion, his world, his all. He is verily a part of it. Like an oak that has sprung from its soil, removal in his case is a tearing up by the roots, while transplanting is death."

THE IRISH TENANT.

Mr. Gill—Then the Irish tenant is in a certain sense a fixture?

The Archbishop—In a certain sense, yes, but it is a very unfortunate sense. He is a fixture so long as it is possible for him to bear the strain of exorbitant rent; but when his rent, even without being raised, becomes exorbitant, let us say from a succession of inclement seasons, to such an extent that it is impossible for him to pay it any longer, then out he must go without pity and without mercy; and then to save appearances, if indeed the landlord thinks it worth while to have any care to save them, nothing more is needed than to raise the cry that the rents in Ireland are not paid, and so tenants have to be evicted, because in Ireland the question of rent paying is a question of politics or religion, a question of letting Catholic money go into Protestant pockets, or some equally extravagant fiction. A few words of alarming sound like "Communism" and some references to red flags and bloody spectres do the rest. The public opinion of England is thus stirred up against our people, and the unfortunate tenant who has all but starved himself and his wretched wife and children in the desperate struggle to pay the rent, no matter what other debts he may have to leave unpaid, is held up to public scorn as a rogue and a villain, dead to every sense of justice and morality.

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THE VICTIMS.

Scenes of the Orange Riots—Death and Destruction—A Terrible Tale of Savagery and Fanaticism.

BELFAST, Aug. 13.—Belfast has been perfectly orderly to-day. Several funerals have taken place, among them that of Robert Strain, an Irish-American, who was shot on the eve of his intended return to the United States. The corpses crossed the debatable ground between the Catholic Falls road and the Protestant Shankill road, thus offering a great temptation for a renewal of the disturbances, but no breach of the peace occurred. The "Island" men have returned to work as usual. A compact mass was prepared to fight its way through the Catholic quarters on North street, Peter's Hill, to their homes on Shankill road, but double columns of troops kept the Protestants and Catholics too far apart to allow of stone throwing. The cavalry also paraded up and down Peter's Hill, continually forcing the crowd of laborers to scatter or pass on.

SUNDAY THE CRITICAL DAY.

In going to-day over the ground where the main rioting occurred, I noticed a considerable decrease in the number of idlers. I judge, therefore, from this and other signs, that the men have begun to return to work. There is still great bitterness shown by both parties. Both sides, however, seem a little terrified. A great number were wounded during the past week, and the men are inclined, therefore, to take a little rest before renewing the riots. I find among the magistrates quite a general feeling that there is not likely to be further severe rioting for some weeks at least. Sunday is generally regarded as the critical day which is likely to settle whether Belfast shall have a month of peace or another month's fighting.

FEW DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Among the wounded I find a considerable number of persons who have relatives in the United States, and especially is this so among the Catholics. As the Belfast police regularly bring up for trial all persons who have been mentioned in the papers as suffering from gunshot wounds during the disturbed period, the hospitals and private physicians have combined to prevent the publication of the names of the wounded. American anxious about their friends in Belfast will be reassured to know that comparatively few of the wounds are of a dangerous type, also that a great majority of the wounded have no near relatives in America.

PERSONS SEVERELY BEATEN.

I saw to-day a great number of persons, mainly women, suffering from attacks made upon them while returning from work. I found the following who have relatives in America:—

Mrs. Cosgrove and a daughter aged nineteen, who were badly beaten by a crowd of Protestant men and women while returning from a linen mill. Neither is dangerously hurt, but both had been savagely attacked with sticks and stones. They have a brother and two sisters in St. Louis.

Cotter (married).
Dvison, a carpenter.

Keefe, a publican, and a man named McGuigan, were among those who were beaten by the Protestants at the Island Works. McGuigan was anxious that a brother in New York should know that he had only a couple of ribs broken and that his face was smashed. I saw also a Mrs. Dvelyn, the widow of a man who was shot by the police recently. He has just been buried. His daughter is Mrs. Hughes, of No. 32 Kansas street, Chicago. A boy named Gillan is among the cases of persons severely beaten on their way home from a brickyard where they worked. He is now recovering. Gillan has a brother named Dilly at No. 328 Third street, San Francisco.

A Miss Beeton was savagely treated by a party of Protestant girls while she was returning from her work at a linen factory. They jumped on, kicked her, stripped off her clothes and cut her head with her own scissors. She is now recovering from her injuries. She has relatives named Gillespie and Prichard in Boston.

Another, Miss Cosgrove, was badly beaten on her way home from work by a crowd of Protestant men and women. She has some cousins who are servants in New York.

A SAD CASE.

The saddest case of all is that of the Widow Strain, who was solely dependent on her son Robert, a Protestant. He was shot without warning or reason by the police. He had arranged to take his mother to New York, where he worked previously, and was just on the point of sailing when he was shot while stepping across the street to meet a friend. The horrors as regards attacks upon work girls and other inoffensive work people were pretty nearly evenly divided between the Protestants and Catholics. Both sides have shown the utmost brutality to women and boys as well as to men.

PROTESTANTS IN THE WRONG.

To-day I had an interview with a Protestant magistrate of many years' service in Belfast. In spite of his religion and social position, he said:—"I regard the Protestants as entirely in the wrong in this rioting. The Catholics have done their utmost to keep the peace and to prevent the exacerbation of the Orangemen. The priests, at great personal risk and by much exertion, have kept the people from resorting to violence. Night after night priests have watched and daylight the dangerous points, using the full influence of the Church to prevent outbreaks and even arresting rioters themselves when necessary. The Protestant clergy have not done this, and have made no effort to keep the Protestants quiet. On the contrary, the clergy have walked in processions and funerals, thus keeping up the bad feeling.

BRAVADO OF MINISTERS.

"Look at to-day's funerals. The Catholics had only half a dozen mourners, and look at

route through the back streets in order to avoid giving cause for fresh rioting. The Protestants had a regular Orange wake with a great crowd of mourners, two ministers passing through the most dangerous part of the Catholic district, as if in bravado.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

"The whole trouble has been caused by our system of borough magistracies, which permits men actuated with local prejudices to try criminals, and also impedes the action of the police when quick and sharp action is necessary. There are only eleven Catholic magistrates, as against thirty-five Protestants. As the majority of the Board decides the punishment awarded, the Catholics have been outvoted. I have seen magistrates frequently deal out punishment according to the street on which a criminal lives—ten shillings to one, six months to another.

IF LEFT ALONE.

"The riots were largely caused by the Orange return to the days of the old policemen, when the whole force was composed of Orangemen. I think this wrong. I think the Catholic request for the abolition of unpaid magistracies and the substitution of paid judges, responsible only to the Crown and free from local and business prejudices, is perfectly proper. This would likely do away with one great source of chafing between the two religions. The Protestants would then depend less upon their friends on the bench, and Catholics would lose their sense of injustice. I think that if the Catholics were left alone they would not trouble the Orangemen in the least.

CHILDREN PLAYING RIOTS.

The riots have been so entirely confined to certain portions of Belfast, such as along the Shankill and Grosvenor roads, that the general trade of the city has been less affected than was expected. Many tourists, however, avoid the city. There is also a considerable loss in the usual trade of the country customers, who are now afraid to come to the city. The Belfast children have picked up the prevailing mania and have mock riots as a regular play. Pebbles fly between opposing parties. Some have even learned from their elders that when they are supposed to be wounded they must give false names, taken from their opponents, so as to conceal their own identity and to add to the apparent number of their opponents injured.

"Gone to America" is, by the way, the current slang for stating that a man's death has been concealed in order to prevent the opposite party from knowing of his death. There are many stories of secret burials in back yards and of three or four bodies being buried in one grave for the same object, but probably these stories are all untrue.

RIOTING AGAIN RENEWED.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING AGAIN TAKES PLACE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Rioting has been resumed in Belfast. From midnight last night until 4 o'clock this morning a rifle fight was in progress on the Shankill Hill road and the Old Falls road. One person was killed and many were wounded. The town is seething. A dispatch from Belfast says:—

Sectarian strife has recurred in a deplorable cold-blooded fashion. Expert marksmen, this morning, conducted a rifle fight from the roof tops, chimney stacks and street corners. Immense crowds of partisans were carefully kept out of range, were prepared to assist by supplying ammunition and removing the wounded. The sides were equally divided. The moon shone brightly throughout the contest.

The Orangemen admit that one of their men, named Macdonald, was killed; that two more, named Smith and Johnson, were mortally wounded; also, that there were numerous minor casualties on their side. They claim that they killed and wounded many Catholics, but the latter deny that they sustained serious injury. Many houses were riddled by bullets.

Whenever the military appeared the combatants shifted their ground. Finally, at five o'clock, after the riot act had been twice read, the troops charged upon the crowds and cleared the streets temporarily. An old man and two women, the inmates of a house on Canway street, from which many shots had been fired, were arrested. They stated that three men had forced an entrance into the house and had remained there all night firing from the roof. A howling crowd escorted the prisoners to the jail. The mob to-day was repeatedly fired upon by the police. A tavern owned by a Catholic, situated in a Protestant district, was looted. The order instructing police to use buckshot instead of bullets has been rescinded. The populace is sullen and menacing.

THE POLICE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

BELFAST, Aug. 14.—The jury in the case of John Edgewater, a laborer, who was shot and killed in the recent riots, brought in an unanimous verdict of wilful murder against unknown members of the police force.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S ADVICE.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—Archbishop Walsh, in an interview, said he believed that the land purchase question would never be settled except on Michael Davitt's nationalization principles of just compensation to the actual holder rather than on the principles of Henry George. He commended the scheme of Dr. Dale as set forth in the *Contemporary Review* of June, accepting Mr. Gladstone's bill as a minimum starting point for the establishment of a statutory parliament in Dublin, and to leave it an open question with the people of England, Wales and Scotland to decide whether there shall be one or three parliaments. Archbishop Walsh declared that the statement that the Pope disapproved of the attitude of the Irish clergy towards the Nationalists was founded upon malice. It was only necessary, he said, to read the *Monteur du Rome* and the *Observatore Romano* to see that the Irish cause was safe with the Pope.

DAVITT ON HOME RULE.

Fifteen Thousand Persons at the Chicago Land League Meeting—Michael Davitt's Address.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—There was a tremendous concourse of sympathizers with the Home Rule movement in Ireland at Ogden's Grove in this city to-day. The meeting was presided over by ex-Congressman John F. Finerty, who introduced Michael Davitt as the first speaker. He was greeted with tremendous cheering. On the platform were Alex. Sullivan, P. Egan, M. P. Brady, John Boyle O'Reilly and others. The *Clan-na-Gael* Guards and the *Hibernian Rifles* served as an escort to the speakers to the park. It is estimated that 15,000 people were on the grounds.

In the course of his speech Mr. Davitt said that the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's measure of Home Rule in Parliament and the rejection by the English electorate of the appeal which he made against this decision has placed the reins of government in the hands of the bitterest enemies of Irish national sentiment. This is not so much of a misfortune for the cause of Home Rule itself as for the evil consequences which a postponement of the question can't fail in inflicting on Ireland, through continued turmoil and agitation. The methods which were resorted to in accomplishing the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's efforts were as mean and unscrupulous as the triumph which they achieved will be fruitless and fleeting. Gladstone appealed to the heads and hearts of the British people to right a mighty wrong which has inflicted untold misery on Ireland. The appeal for justice to Ireland was addressed to what is good in English nature. A counter appeal was made by the Tories and unionists to the prejudiced bigotry and fear of their countrymen, with the result that the meaner traits in English character have triumphed for a time over the better. He thought the result of the recent election would have been more fortunate to Ireland had the Home Rule plan not been weighted down with the land purchase bill. Their opposition to buying out the Irish landlords, he said, is in itself a

SIGNIFICANT SIGN OF THE TIMES.

and a victory for Irish land reformers, as well as a tribute to the movement of the Land League, which began the assault on the title of Irish landlordism. If England will not bring out its territorial garrison in Ireland the landlords must ultimately surrender or make terms with the Irish action. Speaking of the feeling widely prevalent in America and among loyalists in Great Britain that the defeat of Gladstone's Home Rule proposals is not an unmixed evil, he said in many respects the constitution provided by the bill was undemocratic, the limitation of power, curtailment of privilege, and amount of tribute were justly unsatisfactory and irritating. The safeguard provided for the interests of the British Empire were ridiculous unnecessary, but they paid an unconscious tribute to the determination of the Irish race in its struggle for liberty, these blots in the bill being undeniable. Many men in America charged us with weakness in consenting to accept such a solution to the Irish question. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks of the measure, it must be credited with recognizing in the exclusion of the Irish representation from Westminster and constitution of a Legislative Assembly in Dublin, the national principle for which our race has so long contended, while the very limitations placed to the powers of the proposed Irish legislature bore testimony to the fear which Irish patriotism has caused in the English mind. The recognition of the national idea compensates for most of the blots in the proposed constitution and induced me when consulted by Mr. Parnell to join with him in accepting Mr. Gladstone's proposal and asking a fair trial of it at the hands of the Irish people. The progress of the Irish cause must not be judged by either an optimistic or pessimistic estimate of Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme. Account must be taken of the forces which were arrayed against that cause, the disparity in resources between a poor country with five millions of people having a dismal record of centuries of political subjection and serial tyranny and the power of the greatest empire of the world.

JUDGED FROM THIS POINT OF VIEW.

what are the possibilities of our movement when we compare the position of the Irish cause ten years ago with that which it occupies to-day? The landlord garrison of Ireland is to-day so scattered and broken that England refuses to buy them out. More manliness and determination are shown by Irish tenants in protecting their interests. Dublin Castle has become so politically impotent that no English party is so poor as to do it the slightest reverence. In a word, the institution which ruled Ireland ten years ago is hopelessly doomed to-day. The greatest of England's statesmen, the Prime Minister who impressed one thousand Land Leaguers in 1881, has brought forward a measure in 1886, which, if carried, would have made some of the "ex-suspects" the practical rulers of Ireland. Not only this, but the majority of the English Liberal party, with a million and a half of British voters, have endorsed this remarkable change of policy on the part of Mr. Gladstone. Scotland and Wales by the voice of their electorate and the British colonies by that of their press sustain the proposal which would substitute in the government of Ireland an Irish Parliament for English coercion, while Ireland itself, instead of being what she was ten short years ago, is practically master of her own destiny within her own limits, and stands to-day the object of constant attention, discussion and sympathy with the entire civilized world. Not only this: our movement in Ireland has made to rest upon two principles of such unquestionable right and such universal application that it is bound to win more and more of external moral support day by day if we will only continue to shape and control our efforts

such a way as will compel the dictators of reason in every right thinking mind to earnestly wish us success.

Speaking of the future prospects of the Irish cause, Mr. Davitt said in conclusion, "The situation in Ireland at the present moment is such as may

DRAW LARGELY UPON THE PATIENCE

and forbearance which I ask from my countrymen in America. Mr. Gladstone's defeat has handed Government of Ireland into the hands of its landlord garrison. To impulsive and unreflecting minds this might seem like the complete defeat of our policy and overthrow of our movement. Impatient enthusiasts may be induced to affirm that sterner means are now required where pacific ones have apparently failed, and that England, which has rejected a moderate measure of Home Rule, will never consent to reconsider her verdict unless induced to do so by other than constitutional methods of the struggle. In attempting to violate the immovable rights of the hearthstone, in assailing the influence which cluster around the homesteads of a people, our landlord Tory rulers may find themselves confronted by a spirit which nothing but the extermination of a race can overcome. It may be objected that this will mean a sociable rather than a national spirit of resistance. It will mean both for the Irish as the efforts which were made in Westminster for Home Rule would, if successful, force the tenantry of Ireland from the tyranny and injustice of landlordism. So will the fight of the Irish people for the emancipation of the land carry with it the contest for national self-government."

Another demonstration was held during the day at the West Side Driving Park, under the auspices of what is known as the "Palmer House Committee." There was a good attendance, but the throng went to Ogden's Grove, owing to the presence of the noted speakers there.

THE IRISH DELEGATES

ARRIVE AT NEW YORK ON THEIR WAY TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The Irish delegates to Chicago to the Irish National League Convention, Messrs. O'Brien, Leamy and Redmond, arrived from Europe on the steamer *Servis*, this morning. They were received by a committee and presented with an address. Gen. Kerwin stepped forward and introduced, in a few well chosen words, Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, who said:—"Gentlemen,—The committee appointed by the league to receive you, upon your appearance, regard this hour as amongst the proudest of their lives. Never in the history of Ireland were her prospects so bright or auspicious, never were her people so thoroughly united, and never were there so many reasons for congratulations. The attention of the whole world has recently been drawn to the condition of Ireland. The following is the sense of this committee:—

Resolved, First, that we are grateful for the grand and masterly vindication of the cause of Ireland by England's greatest living statesman—William Ewart Gladstone—and that we hail his great measure as a noble installment of justice to the Irish people.

Resolved, Second, that although the bill has suffered a temporary defeat, we believe its ultimate triumph is among the certainties of the near future.

Resolved, Third, that we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, ability and chivalrous patriotism of Ireland's mighty leader, Charles Stewart Parnell.

Resolved, Fourth, that we hail with proud satisfaction the dawn of that day when Irishmen of all religious persuasions shall be united in the vindication of that cause for which Grattan pleaded and Emmet died.

The committee appointed to receive you is composed of Protestants and Catholics. Here stands Rev. Father McKenna, a Catholic priest, beside Rev. Geo. H. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman. Such a unity is a splendid augury of the time when Ireland shall lift up her scarred but stately brow among the free commonwealths of the world.

Mr. William O'Brien responded for his colleagues. He said:—"Gentlemen of the Committee, for my friends and myself I will say that we are delighted to receive such welcome, but are not surprised at the warm greeting." Mr. O'Brien said he was much pleased with his reception on American soil, and thanked the committee on the part of Mr. Parnell, whose unworthy ambassadors it were.

In conversation, Mr. O'Brien condemned the utterances and letters of Churchill and Chamberlain as the direct cause of the riots at Belfast and other places. He thought there would soon be trouble in Ireland over the rent question. The people, he said, would refuse to pay rent and would follow. It would be impossible to govern them by coercive measures, as they were already driven to the wall. He said Churchill's county board plan would not be satisfactory. Less than Gladstone's measure was now possible; more was certain. Mr. O'Brien said there would be a collapse of the government on the Irish question inside of a year. The delegates did not wish to talk about the Chicago convention, saying that the action of the convention will largely be determined by the work of the committee on resolutions.

News was received in this city this morning that the Catholic church at Bathurst had just been totally consumed by fire. The fire, it appears, started at the rear of the sanctuary, and before assistance could be procured the entire altar and all its splendid ornaments were a mass of ashes. The fire, notwithstanding the assistance of a large number of citizens, soon made headway, destroying the entire building, also the new organ, which was only placed in position last summer at a cost of \$8,000. The only effects saved are the bell and the priest's chasubles, which are valued at \$1,500. The fire is supposed to have started from a candle, which was left lighted near the altar. The total loss is estimated at about \$90,000, fully covered by insurance.

should blame her though, for I have been rude enough in my day, and have no wish to renew my intercourse with her. I suppose the source of it is, that true politeness must be founded on some firmer basis than the mere desire to keep up the character for a knowledge of the regulations of society. How I wish it were possible to get into the country without driving through these hateful streets.

And the next moment, as a gentleman in passing lifted his hat to her (a tall, slight young man with dark eyes, whom Maggie could not help remarking for his elegant appearance), help remarking for his elegant appearance, the Lady Ethel, having a scarlet, desired the coachman to turn at once into a by-road and take them anywhere, by any route, so that she might be spared the worry of these constant recognitions.

But the night, when she was laid in her bed, and Maggie stooped to give her a last kiss, she found her cheek was wet.

"Dear Ethel! what has happened to disturb you?"

"Oh—nothing! do not think of it—only that man (you saw him, Maggie) who bowed to me at the corner of Hyde Park this afternoon, he is the occasion of all my misery; it was for him I quarrelled with my husband, and now I hate the very sight of him. I wish that I might never see him more. O Thomas! O my darling! when will you come back to me?"

And Maggie spoke dear words of comfort to her, as she always did, promising a future of happiness if Ethel would but seek it the way appointed; then crept to her own room but not without a tear (for if the memory of her past was laid to sleep with holy words, it was not quite forgotten), and soothed her heart by praying, and all these she loved might yet be reunited, and at peace.

But Mrs. Bainbridge was getting clamorous that Maggie should return to Cranahaws. She was desirous to remove thence, and would not let a case be packed until she had the assistance of her niece.

Her last few letters had been filled with plaintive inquiries as to the probable duration of her absence, and Maggie had experienced no small difficulty in concealing her demands from Lady Ethel, by whom she felt the news of her impending departure would be received with the deepest lamentation. But the country letters generally arrived about the time that they had breakfast; and one morning, as they were sitting in the dining-room together, the intelligence conveyed to Maggie by her aunt was too important not to be inferred from the rapid change of her countenance.

"What is the matter?" exclaimed Lady Ethel; "you have had bad news."

"Oh, no; I hope not," said the other, trying to speak cheerily; "but my aunt has had a letter from Calcutta."

"From Calcutta?"

"No, don't be frightened, darling! really it is nothing, only Aunt Lizzie is so nervous and so easily alarmed. She has heard from Cousin Thomas; he was quite well when he wrote (remember that), had made a good passage, and arrived in Bengal safely; but he found orders waiting for him to proceed immediately up country, and could not stay in Calcutta long enough to receive our letters."

"But why—why go up country?"

"Why, his battery is up country, you little goose, and they wanted him. There had been a slight rising amongst some of the hill tribes in the north provinces (they are always rising up there), and Cousin Thomas was sent that he was likely to have some skirmishing, at which Aunt Lizzie says he seems uncommonly delighted; but, of course, like most mothers, she is horrified at the mere name of fighting, and fancies all sorts of coming trouble. But that arises from her overweening love for him."

"They are going to fight?"

The voice seemed so unlike Lady Ethel's voice, that Maggie looked up, quickly. There she stood, having risen from her chair, grey as ashes, and trembling in every limb.

"Ethel! you will never be so foolish as to worry yourself for a little thing like this. Would you have a soldier for a husband and not let him play a soldier's trade! What nonsense! Rouse yourself, my dear! You are worse than even poor Aunt Lizzie."

She spoke sharply, and went up to her as she spoke, and took her roughly by the hand.

"Ethel! you will make me angry in a minute! This is perfect folly! I never should have told you, except as an excuse for the news that I must leave you. Aunt Lizzie wants me to go home."

But the beautiful, pleading face, that amidst all the knowledge of the world, had retained so much of childlike innocence in its expression, was lifted to her own; and Maggie felt her powers of resistance ebb away.

"Oh, do not leave me! and just now too. I could not bear the suspense by myself; it would kill me!"

"What can I do, dear? I don't want to go; but Aunt Lizzie has great claims on me, and I have been here a month, and she is anxious that I should return. Do you think I've to leave you, my dear sister?"

"Take me with you," whispered Lady Ethel.

"To Cranahaws? Would you like to go?"

"If she—his—his mother will receive me. Do you think she will?"

"I do not think, Ethel, I am sure of it."

"What after that? Oh! if she would—if she would let me stay near her. I fancy by her side I could be patient, whatever happens. O Maggie! with clasped hands, "for God's sake, tell me that he will come back again!"

"How can I tell you, my darling? But of one thing I am certain, that God will give him back to you; and if you have to wait, Ethel, until you meet him in another world, remember that we all deserve less at His hands than we receive. But, now, if you have quite decided to go back to Cranahaws with me, we must write to Dr. Chalmers, and ask his opinion on the subject."

The physician caught at the idea: country air was all his patient needed to restore her to her usual health; and he could advise nothing that was likely to do her greater good. The only stipulation which he made was that the long journey should be broken by a night's rest at York, which gave Maggie time to prepare her suits for the reception of their unexpected visitor; and though she had kept them well informed of all that had occurred in Curzon street, and the love which Lady Ethel had evinced for herself, it must be confessed that the proposition of her advent struck Mrs. Bainbridge with dismay.

"Lady Ethel coming with her! and when I wanted Maggie just to help in the packing! This is very awkward, Letty; it will turn the house all topsy-turvy again."

"Oh! I hope not, Elizabeth. You see how affectionately Maggie writes of Lady Ethel; and how well they seem to agree together. I hope we may find her much changed for the better."

"Fond of Maggie she evidently is," said Mrs. Bainbridge; "but who could help being fond of Maggie—especially when she had nursed them through an illness? But that, in all probability, will only make Lady Ethel cling to her the more; and, perhaps, monopolize her services and her society. You remember how selfish she was with poor dear Thomas."

(To be continued.)

LACROSSE FROM IRELAND.

Sketches of the Irishmen who play Canada's National Game on the Old Sod.

The following is a list of the Belfast team, who are now in this city, with brief sketches of their athletic records:

W. A. Wheeler (1)
is a member of the Ards Lacrosse Club. He plays centre, and has a good reputation for speed and dexterity. He is always on the move, and his sudden darts here and there are a feature of his play. He has played for Ireland vs. England, 1883, 1885 vs. Canada, 1883 vs. Iroquois Indians, 1883. He is well known as a good all-round athlete, and stands in the front rank of Rugby football players. He is a B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, a student and scholar of Queen's College, Belfast. He is celebrated in lacrosse games for his peculiar way.

Robert Nelson (2)
is a member of the Rugby Lacrosse Club. He plays in the attack field, and is noted as a strong and fast runner; is a splendid man in a hard game, being possessed of great physical power and determination. He dodges well, and is a fair shot at goal. He has not played for Ireland vs. England, though once chosen. He played for Ireland v. Can. vics.

John Blow (3)
is a member of the R. A. Institution Lacrosse Club, one of the most promising clubs in the Union. He plays in the attack field, where his great speed is of special service. He dodges well, and is a good thrower. He is one of our younger players, and has not previously played in international or county matches. He is also known as a promising Rugby football player.

Alexander W. Child (4)
is a member of the North of Ireland L. C. He plays point, in which position he has few equals. He has the reputation of being a very determined player, and very strong thrower. In a close contest, he lets very few shots pass him. He has played for Ireland v. England in 1884 and 1885; for Ireland v. Canada, 1883, v. Iroquois Indians, 1883, and v. United States, 1884; also for United Kingdom v. United States, 1884. He has been a member of two championship teams. He is the hon. secretary of the Irish Lacrosse Union, and has the record of being a fair Rugby football player. He is the tallest man on the team.

Hugh C. Kelly (5)
is a member of the North of Ireland L. C. He plays in the defence field, in which position he is absolutely unrivalled in the three kingdoms. He is a very fast runner, beautiful dodger and good thrower. He is noted for extreme coolness in even the most exciting contests. He has played for Ireland v. England, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885; also played for Ireland v. Canada, 1883, and v. Iroquois Indians, 1883, and v. United States, 1884; also for United Kingdom v. United States, 1884. He has also played on two championship teams. He is well known in athletic circles in Ireland as a fast man at 100 and 400 yards flat, and also as a steeplechaser. He has played frequently for Ireland in international football matches under association rules.

Alexander H. Dill (6)
is a member of the Down Athletic Club, which, under its original name of Knock L. C. was the first lacrosse club formed in Ireland. He is one of the original pioneers of the game in Ireland. He is about the best goal keeper in the three kingdoms, and is noted for his skill in getting his charge free of danger at the critical moment. He is a good dodger, and the longest throw in the team. He has played against England in every match, viz.—1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885; for Ireland v. Scotland, 1878; for United Kingdom v. Canada, in 1883, and v. United States, 1884; also for Ireland v. Canada, 1883, v. Iroquois Indians, 1883, and v. United States, 1884. He can play point on the team when necessary. He has been a member of two championship teams. He is also known as an international association football player, and has played for Ireland four times in this game. Like several other members of the team, he is a student of the Royal University of Ireland, from which he holds the degree of B.A. He is also a scholar of Queen's College, and acts as assistant hon. sec. of the present tour.

John Sinclair (7)
is a member of the North of Ireland Club, by far the best "first home" in the three kingdoms, and a brilliant player, dodges well, and shoots tremendously hard. He has no equal here for presence of mind, quickness and dexterity, and may be said to have developed the present theory of Irish attack play. He is the present holder of all goal keepers. He has played for Ireland vs. England in every match, viz.—1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885; for Ireland vs. Scotland, 1879; for United Kingdom vs. Canada, 1883, and vs. United States, 1884; for Ireland vs. Canada, 1883, and vs. Iroquois Indians, 1883; United States, 1884. In addition he has been a member of four teams which have won the championship of Ireland. He is one of the original Irish lacrosse players who began the game after the Canadian visit of 1874, and has done more for its progress and present success than any other man. He, with Kelly, was chief organizer of the reception of the Canadians in 1883, and the United States team of 1884. Dill and he are the two remaining members of the Knock L. C., the first club formed in Ireland. He is the promoter of the present flourishing N.L.L.C. He is the hon. secretary and treasurer of the present tour, and to his energy, in company with H. C. Kelly, is due its inception and reputation, being the best half back in the district.

Stuart C. Kelly (7)
is a member of the North of Ireland L. C. He plays in the centre field, where he has always been relied on. He is a steady player, with any amount of endurance. He is a fast runner. He has never previously played for an international match, but has been a member of the two N.I.L.C. championship teams, and is in the front rank of Irish players. He is well known as a most successful athlete, and holds quite a museum of prizes for races of all distances. He is an accomplished tennis player, and is a brother of the field captain, H. C. Kelly.

Henry Feaver (8)
is a member of the North of Ireland L. C. He plays on the defence field, in which position he is a cross check, possessed of tremendous "grit" and pertinacity. He is a very fast runner and a safe thrower. He was a member of the two championship teams of his club. He has never previously played in an international match. He is a well known athlete, and holds many prizes for races of various distances. He is a student of the University of Engineering, a profession of which he is a rising member.

Malcolm Macdonald (9)
is a member of the Ards Lacrosse Club. He is a very promising goalkeeper. He is particularly good at stopping, and is a fair long thrower. He has never previously played in an international match, but has twice represented his county.

John McEneaney (10)
is a member of the Down Athletic Club. He plays point or cover point, and in either position is a very sure player. He is a brilliant dodger, and a particularly close check. He has few superiors in clearing the goal at the most critical moment. He is a long and certain thrower. He has previously played in one international match, namely, Ireland vs. England, 1885, and has twice represented his county. He is also a medical student of Queen's College and the Royal University of Ireland.

progress. Since it is also a past International Association Football man, and a vice-president of the Irish Football Association. He is one of the most popular men in athletic circles.

Daniel J. Ross (12)
is a member of the North of Ireland L. C. He plays in the attack field, where he is a sure man in every way, is a fine dodger, and noted as the personification of *scam* froid. He was a member of the two N.I.L.C. championship teams. He has played for Ireland v. England, 1884, 1885. He is a very fast man, and is noted as a first-rate half-back in Rugby football. He is also a brilliant cricketer, in which game his whole family have made for themselves reputations. He is at present a law student of T.C.D., and is noted as one of the best amateur swimmers in Ireland, and as a long distance diver with few equals.

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Those marked with an asterisk played against the Canadian Lacrosse team in 1887.

AGAIN VICTORIOUS.
SHOEBURNE, August 12.—The Canadian Artillery team to-day won the first prize for the best score in shooting with 64-pounders, winning the Londonderry cup. They also won the Governor-General's cup for shooting ordnance, which was the cup won by the first Canadian team which competed at Shoeburness. The cup was given by the Governor-General of Canada, and is for dismounting a 64-pounder gun, moving it to another carriage, and remounting it thereon.

[RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.]
On Tuesday a religious profession was held at the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame de St. Croix at St. Laurent. The following young ladies took the veil: Miss Mary Moriarty, in religion Sister St. Monique; Miss Alcega Lavarier, Sister Jean Dieu; Miss Georgina Trudeau, Sister Procede; Miss Marie Granger, Sister David. The following pronounced their final vows: Misses Estelle Lapierre, in religion Sister St. Francois d'Assise; Marie Louise Bourdon, Sister St. Paul de la Croix; Anna Vallancourt, Sister St. Virginia; Marie Louise Dagenais, Sister St. Anselme; Angèle de Mercet Robert, Sister St. Claire; Rose Mathieu Tourangeau, Sister St. Thomas d'Aquin; Auxelle Cardinal, Sister St. Benoit; Delphine Dagenais, Sister St. Bernard; Jacquette Chisholm, Sister of the Precious Blood; Rose de Lima Gougeon, Sister St. Helene; Agnes Dagenais, Sister St. Clotilde; Virginie Lafleche, Sister St. Damien; Adelia Farnaceau, Sister St. Melanie.

TALKING COERCION.
WHAT THE IRISH PEOPLE MAY EXPECT FROM THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.
The Tory Premier continues his Ravings Against Self-Government for Ireland—His Speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.
LONDON, Aug. 11.—A banquet was given by the Lord Mayor this evening. The usual loyal toasts were responded to. Sir A. P. Caron, Canadian Minister of Militia, who responded to the toast of the army and navy, referred amid loud cheers to the Canadian assistance sent to Egypt. Lord Salisbury, who was heartily cheered on rising, congratulated those present on the result of the elections. He expressed his pleasure at Lord Rosebery's consistent continuance of a foreign policy that raised England in the estimation of nations whose people were yearly showing a growing desire for peace, which would be maintained if rulers were guided by their peoples' will. He regretted that there still remained

A SUBJECT FOR PAINFUL MEDITATION.
"Every day news," he says, "reminds us that Ireland is not yet inhabited by a concordant and homogeneous people. It is too early to enter into details, but it is the duty of every government to devote its whole energies to freeing the loyal people of Ireland from the constraint exercised upon them, whether in the form of riot or in the more dangerous, insidious and effective form of outrage and intimidation. While admitting the great difficulty and responsibility of the task—which are so great that previous governments, equally anxious with ourselves, only succeeded temporarily and to an imperfect extent—we possess an advantage over our predecessors which we hope to turn to good use. We bear a mandate from the people deciding finally and, in my opinion, irrevocably the question which has

WRECKED THE PEACE OF IRELAND.
(Cheers.) The question of an independent Government in Ireland, after deep discussion and advocacy by the most powerful statesman this country has ever seen, has been rejected emphatically and unequivocally by an enormous majority of the people of the kingdom. (Loud cheers.) It is unworthy to remark that most of the voices in favor of separation have been obtained by the personal influence of this great statesman and upon other considerations apart from the merits of the question. I believe that our opponents will eventually admit that this is England's final decision, armed with which it is our duty to restore in Ireland that social order, the loss of which is the only just cause of its discontent. I am convinced that in such a policy we shall find the strongest support in the enormous population of which you are true representatives."

A BARCASTIC OPINION.
The Daily News, commenting on Lord Salisbury's speech, says:—"Lord Salisbury's speech fails to give promise of a smooth course in Parliament. It showed only too plainly that in his opinion the only measure for Irish disorder is a good dose of drastic coercion."

LONDON, August 11.—All the new ministers have now been re-elected to the Commons, unopposed. The withdrawal of Ald. Cook, Liberal candidate against Matthews in the East district of Birmingham, is said to have been due to the Radical union's opposition aroused by Mr. Cook's correspondence with Mr. Arthur Chamberlain.

DERRY BREAKS LOOSE.
RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT AN ORANGE PROCESSION.
LONDONDERRY, Aug. 12.—During a procession of Orangemen through this city today two bottles, filled with gunpowder, packed around lighted tapers, were cast into the ranks at different points along the line. Both bottles were smashed before the lights could reach the powder, and the lights were quenched. When the nature of the affair became generally known among the Orangemen, they became greatly excited. The Orangemen were also attacked while they were parading on the famous promenade made by the old town walls. Here they were openly and savagely stoned by a mob. Rev. Thomas Olphert, Canon of the Episcopal Cathedral, and several citizens were wounded. The excitement is reaching a dangerous height.

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IRISH LOYALIST DELEGATIONS TO VISIT AMERICA.
DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—The Danganonn Patriotic Union will send a deputation of loyalist orators to the United States and Canada to address public meetings throughout both countries in the interest of the Irish opposition to home rule. The orators will leave Ireland as soon as Parliament adjourns in the fall, and among them will be Major E. J. Sanderson, Tory member for North Armagh, and Mr. Russell, M.P. for Tyrone.

The steamer Sarmatian, which will sail from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal on the 27th inst., will take a deputation from the Ulster Anti-Rapeal Union, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Kane, Orange Grandmaster Hill, and Mr. Smith, a barrister, for the purpose of explaining to their brethren in Canada and America the Irish loyalist cause.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

THIRTY KILLED AT BELFAST.
LONDON, Aug. 12.—Credible information places the total number killed during the riots in Belfast at 30. The number of wounded is enormous, and will probably never be known exactly.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Debility.
Dr. W. H. HORSFORD, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Parnellite member of Parliament, at the fortnightly meeting of the National League here to-day made a speech in which he maintained that until tenants in Ireland had sufficient food and clothing for themselves and families their landlords could not have a just claim to rent. Mr. Sullivan counselled the Irish people to act according to the law of self-preservation which, he reminded them, was the first law of nature. The Belfast rioting, he argued, was based upon prejudice and feelings that had grown up under the encouraging influence of "foreign marauders" and was utterly at variance with the wishes of the real Irish people.



THE VISITING IRISH LACROSSE TEAM.

A VENERABLE NUN.
BRAZIL CAN BOAST OF THE OLDEST SISTER OF CHARITY IN THE WORLD.
The Messageries Maritimes ocean steamer, which left Bordeaux recently for Brazil, includes amongst its passengers eight Sisters of Charity, who are accompanied by two Lazarist Fathers. One of the Sisters is the Vicarress of the Order for the provinces of Rio, Bahia, etc. This venerable nun entered her nineteenth year last month. The voyage which she has undertaken is the fifth which she has made to South America since 1848, when she introduced the Sisters of Charity into Brazil for the first time. She has for herself passed nearly forty years of her long life in that country. Reverend Mother Dubost is a native of Paris. Having embraced the religious life at the age of nineteen, she has now been seventy years in the Order. After the novitiate she was sent, in 1819, to labor in an orphanage for abandoned girls at Versailles; and since that period she has worked zealously and untiringly in orphanages and in hospitals in the hot Brazilian climate, having left her post but five times to make, in the moor-house in France, the retreats prescribed by the rule of her Order. During the visit to her native land, which has just terminated, Mother Dubost paid a visit to the scene of her early labors at Versailles, where she had the happiness to see a number of those who were her little pupils sixty-seven years ago. These are now aged grandmothers; and their emotion on seeing the loved teacher whose wise and holy lessons had exerted so elevating an influence over their lives may easily be imagined. Mother Dubost is still hale and vigorous; and on her arrival in Brazil she intends to visit the houses of the Order in three provinces before she settles down at her usual residence in Rio Janeiro.

IT NEVER FAILS.
Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cure when other remedies fail.

MGR. WALSH ON IRISH AFFAIRS.
DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—A lengthy interview had by Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., with His Grace Archbishop Walsh is published, in which the learned prelate gives his views on the Irish land question. His Grace is of the opinion that Home Rule must be speedily granted to Ireland, and it would not surprise him if it came from the Tories. Regarding the land question, His Grace considers it a mistake to view it from either a religious or political light; it is purely a commercial matter. The landlords as a class are demanding higher rents than the tenants as a class can pay, and while in England the law of supply and demand has reduced the rents, land legislation in Ireland has not brought about a similar reduction. The rapacity of the landlords, in His Grace's opinion, is largely, if not entirely, the root of the present difficulty.

JUST THE THING.
W. J. Guppy, Groggitt, of Newbury, writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my stock three times last summer. There was a good end for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach and Bowel Complaint.

AN AMERICAN BORGIA.
ARREST OF A MARCHMOUNTS WOMAN FOR WHOLESALE POISONING TO OBTAIN ASSURANCES.
SOMERVILLE, MASS., August 12.—Mrs. Sarah Robinson, who was arrested yesterday for attempting the death of her son by administering poison, was arraigned in court this morning. The boy has since died, and the charge against her is now wilful murder. An examination has shown conclusively that poison was administered. It is understood the police have information of the suspicious death of at least eleven persons directly or indirectly related to Mrs. Robinson, who were insured in benefit organizations. The money in most cases fell into this woman's hands. Thomas R. Smith, her supposed accomplice, was also arrested and bailed. He has reported to the police that since the death of Mrs. Robinson's husband eleven of her relatives have died, all within four years. These include children of Mrs. Robinson and others she had care of. Most of them were insured. On the death of a father or mother she would take charge of the children, and as the insurance money came due to the children, she, it is alleged, would put them out of the way. Her husband died very suddenly four years ago. The alleged cause of his death was overheat and drinking ice water. He was insured in the New England Relief Association for two or three thousand dollars. The association refused to pay the money to the widow. The case is now before the Supreme Court. It is stated that when any of Mrs. Robinson's family were sick the same physician was never called twice.

A MAIL FRAUD PUNISHED AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Everyone should remember that the presence of Gen. Beauregard and Early at the Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery having entire charge, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and that the chances of all are equal, and that no number being known beforehand what number will draw a prize; therefore, any party advertising to guarantee prizes in the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, or holding out other inducements impossible to carry out, is a swindler and a cheat. Money sent in answer to such advertisements is obtained with a view to deceive and defraud the unwary. To do the right thing address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One of these swindlers, Robert Riley, alias W. Huber & Co., was sent to prison for ten months at Milwaukee last month, and it served him right.

Before the ports of Japan were opened to the Christian nations of the world there were only eleven intoxicating drinks known in the country; now there are more than two hundred, and many horrible vices peculiar to highly civilized nations are becoming common in Japan.

A PLEASING DUTY.
"I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton of Desert, P.Q., "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the medicine to all suffering as she did."

The English war department has succeeded in making a cannon which cost \$1,000,000 and uses \$1,000 worth of ammunition every time it is fired.

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The steamer Sarmatian, which will sail from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal on the 27th inst., will take a deputation from the Ulster Anti-Rapeal Union, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Kane, Orange Grandmaster Hill, and Mr. Smith, a barrister, for the purpose of explaining to their brethren in Canada and America the Irish loyalist cause.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

THIRTY KILLED AT BELFAST.
LONDON, Aug. 12.—Credible information places the total number killed during the riots in Belfast at 30. The number of wounded is enormous, and will probably never be known exactly.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Debility.
Dr. W. H. HORSFORD, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Parnellite member of Parliament, at the fortnightly meeting of the National League here to-day made a speech in which he maintained that until tenants in Ireland had sufficient food and clothing for themselves and families their landlords could not have a just claim to rent. Mr. Sullivan counselled the Irish people to act according to the law of self-preservation which, he reminded them, was the first law of nature. The Belfast rioting, he argued, was based upon prejudice and feelings that had grown up under the encouraging influence of "foreign marauders" and was utterly at variance with the wishes of the real Irish people.

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WEDNESDAY... AUGUST 18, 1886

VERY naturally the wild schemes of Henry George find no support from Archbishop Walsh. It is remarkable how they could ever have commended themselves to anyone...

It may be interesting to know that the Courts in England have just decided that a "home for lost dogs" is a charitable institution...

It is sad to think what has happened to the poor Orangemen of Derry. Their peaceful instincts and brotherly feeling towards those who happen to differ from them in religion or political belief has been abundantly demonstrated during the past week or two...

The Springfield Union tells a good story of the notorious Rev. Dr. Burchard, who by three words, uttered at the close of the late Presidential campaign, kept Blaine out of the White House...

The Montreal Daily Star mendaciously informed its readers in yesterday's issue that La Patrie had unearthed the Chapleau and Tupper boodle fee scandals...

The death of Mr. Thiden has been the sequel for a number of jeremiads in the American papers as to the decadence of public men, and one journal says that "the saddest part of all is that no big men seem to be growing up in either party to take the vacant places."

ably with those of any country. No better example of this fact could be found than the present President and Cabinet, and the spirit of reform is so strong in the United States just at present that better things will be seen yet, and certainly no decadence. The press or sections of it in the republic should not despair of their country.

WHAT a sickening memory is not that which reminds us that Sir John Macdonald and his Orange followers, in and out of the Cabinet, compelled the Canadian Parliament to reject Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions to please the Orange brutes in Ulster, who are to day filling the civilized world with the echoes of their abominations.

And it was for them that an Irish Catholic Minister proposed, and Irish Catholic members supported, a resolution in the Canadian House of Commons, calling upon the Imperial authorities to see that the rights and privileges of these Orange demons were fully protected in case Home Rule was granted to Ireland.

Read the Belfast despatches to see how this "loyal and law-abiding" and "tolerant" minority appreciate Canadian solicitude and show themselves worthy of it.

THE Customs authorities at Boston are not acting justly in connection with duties on canned mackerel. It can scarcely be argued that they are acting wisely, and their present course is merely suggestive of the spirit of a person of tradition—name unknown—who cut off his nose to spite his face...

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S denial at a recent Catholic picnic in Carleton that he had ever set a foot inside of an Orange lodge, meaning thereby that he was never an Orangeman, has set a good many people to raking up old documents and recalling old facts.

The other day it was the Kingston Whig that brought a forty-two year old speech of Sir John to light, in which the mendacious Premier gave his reasons for becoming an Orangeman.

To-day it is the Quebec Record, which publishes the following challenge on this interesting subject. It says:—"In 1867 there was a General Assembly, or Conclave, of the Royal Black Degree of Orangeism held in Ireland. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg was in the chair. Canada sent a special delegate to that assembly and that delegate was Sir Knight John A. Macdonald. We challenge a denial to this, for the proof can be furnished in Quebec any day in the week."

ARCHBISHOP MACEVILLY, of Tuam, in subscribing to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, wrote:—"If I am thus slow in expressing my approval of this patriotic movement, it was from a feeling that my doing so might be construed into indifference in regard to local crying wants which should naturally have the first claim to practical consideration. But if the husbandman is often obliged to undergo present privations in committing seed to the earth in patiently awaiting the early and latter rain, while looking forward to the coming harvest, surely we who are painfully obliged to witness the ever-recurring distress of our people, which a course of wise and patriotic legislation could avert, in developing the resources of our country, in securing, without ultimate loss to the public purse, the treasures of land and sea with which a bountiful Providence has blessed us, should not shrink from making some sacrifice. What other but an assembly of Irishmen deeply conversant with the condition of our people and legislating on Irish wants could accomplish their ends? The men laboring in securing this long-denied boon are, in my opinion, entitled, especially at the present moment, to public support."

Mr. Bisson is a "mind reader." That is, he can divine thoughts, make discoveries of hidden things, and exhibit a species of knowledge superior to mortal men in general. He made some exhibitions at Rideau Hall which were deemed little short of marvellous, and greatly astonished the Governor-General, the Ministers and others. It is true that he failed in reading the number of a Bank of England note hidden from him in England, but that was accounted for on the ground that the person who offered it, rolled up in tea-chest lead, did not know the number himself, and had no note at all. Otherwise Mr. Bisson is champion mind reader. We see it announced that Mr. Bisson is now at Ottawa "on business with the Government." This is significant, and it may be inferred that he is being consulted as to the fate of the ministry at the forthcoming elections: It is a great thing to be able to understand the present by studying the past according to the Confucius maxim, but to be able to cast an eye into the future is certainly a rare gift, and the Government is evidently consulting Mr. Bisson as to the best way out of their present awkward fix. But we fear a forty-horse

immigrant of a few years standing—has been writing a series of letters to the Toronto Mail on the subject of the French in Quebec. The picture shown is a scandalous libel on the people, and it is by no means creditable to the Mail that it should have inserted such a tirade of insolence and untruth in its columns. Probably after its double punishment in two cases of libel it has itself no love for the Province. But Quebec has no need of champions, and under the well known signature of J. L. a letter has recently appeared containing a dignified and unanswerable refutation of the coarse attacks of the Mail correspondent. Perhaps the writer was hardly worth the castigation he has received; at the same time it is not desirable that such false slanders should go uncontradicted. J. L. gives the following sensible exhortation to the Mail:

"It is very questionable policy—to say the least—this periodical nagging at the province of Quebec, this quiet assumption of superiority and lecturing a people who are just as good as the people who criticize them. Let the French-Canadians alone. They do not trouble you nor go about meddling in your affairs. They are doing very well, or certainly doing better, and no more can in reason be demanded of them. They are as loyal as you are; as devoted to our common country; as deeply interested in its material welfare; as proud of its natural destiny."

RIFLES IN SELF-DEFENSE

The Gazette says that the "introduction of rifles into the faction fight at Belfast is a dangerous sign." And then goes on to minimize the matter as much as possible by saying that the damage done was very small. The "riflemen" we are told, "who in the time stated did only this amount of execution (one man killed and wounded not numerous), could not have been very numerous, or else their experience has been only in the minds of the observers." This is a very reasonable and suggests the story of the young lady, lady of the most serious sort—she is certainly capable of, who excused herself on the ground that the baby was only a "very small one." "Faction fight" is a good, also. So little to be told that the "introduction of rifles into the people must be with the breakers of the law." It is perhaps natural that the Gazette should sympathize with Orangemen; but it need not be too liberal in its sympathy. The "faction" fight is all on one side, and if the faction attacks the "mass" of the people it must expect some rough treatment. "Let the Gazette plainly condemn the Orangemen as the ignorant violent bigots they are in Ireland or wherever they place their evil foot and not apologise for them, and then there may be some reason in its course. But this it dare not do."

THAT \$10,000 BOODLE "DEAL"

All the papers of the country are holding their breath at the revelations made by THE POST, regarding the \$10,000 boodle fee given Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, by the railway contractors, Messrs. Smith & Ripley, for his influential services in obtaining a settlement of an \$80,000 claim against the Government.

Not a single Tory organ has mentioned or even hinted at the scandalous transaction either to admit or deny the truth of the charge. The Opposition papers, although pretty well accustomed to Ministerial delinquencies, can scarcely credit the present charge laid against the Secretary of State.

La Patrie says it will refrain from commenting on the revelations until Mr. Chapleau has had ample time to deny that he is guilty of the crime. The Herald calls it a serious matter, and an extraordinary story affecting the integrity of a Minister of the Crown. Our contemporary trusts, for the credit of the country, that our Ottawa correspondent, who exposed the scandal, has been misinformed.

We are afraid the hopes of our confreres cannot be realized, for Mr. Chapleau is not in a position to refute the charge, nor has our correspondent retained misinformation. There is, however, a slight correction or explanation to be made regarding one of the details of the transaction as originally published. It was stated that the cheque for \$10,000 was given by Messrs. Smith & Ripley to Mrs. Chapleau, the wife of the Secretary of State. This is an error. The cheque was given to Mrs. Chapleau, not the minister's wife, but to the wife of Major Chapleau, the minister's brother, by whom the negotiations relative to the settlement were conducted.

PROTECT THE POOR MANUFACTURERS

We observe that the cotton manufacturers of the country have been holding solemn conclaves, and that a bond of agreement is to be signed and observed, under heavy penalties, by each signatory. The bond has for its purpose the establishment of a system of mutual protection. It is known that some agreement has already been for some time in force, but it appears that the conditions imposed have not been wholly effective, and the true intent and meaning of the rules have been evaded by the "making allowances or drawbacks or extra discounts off sales made, and by otherwise offering inducements contrary to the letter and spirit of the agreement." The present meeting is, it seems, to make the rules governing the manufacturers of a cast iron character, and to place such rigid restrictions upon the merchants as will effectually prevent any one of them obtaining an advantage over the other by underselling or otherwise. This is all very proper, no doubt, and mutual protection is, we presume, a necessity. But, while these

when taken by other people. It would be interesting to see whether an organized attempt on the part of the laborers employed in the various mills to keep their wages at a certain standard, or to regulate their hours of labor would be regarded with favor by these manufacturers. But the principle is the same though the strength of the two sides is not equal. The laborer, however, has now found his power to protect himself, and the tyranny of capital over labor will soon be a thing of the past. That this system of mutual protection is a correct principle may be assumed to be proved by the action of the manufacturers in question, though very likely they would not be ready or willing to confess this to be the case if their employers were to combine and make demands with reference to wages, hours, etc., in accordance with their programme. But the cotton mill magnates, it seems, must be protected from an exacting competition.

THE "NO-POPERY" CRY IN ENGLAND

The appointment of Mr. Matthews to the office of Home Secretary in Salisbury's Cabinet has caused a large section of the English people to utter a cry of indignation and displeasure. Mr. Matthews happens to be a Catholic, and what is the cry of the intelligent, liberal and tolerant people, should be sufficient to prevent him from holding office. He is a Papal Home Secretary, a well-known slogan of the English people. We are told that the Protestants regard the Protestant constitution of the country worth preserving, to fall back once to a position of complete independence of political parties.

And still there are people who viciously contend that if England were granted Home Rule the Protestant majority would be completely overthrown by the Catholic majority. We must confess that in the way of tolerance and kindly feeling the Protestants of England do not teach Catholic majorities anywhere a very profitable lesson. Their example is rather one of narrow intolerance, bigotry and prejudice, which Catholic majorities everywhere refuse to follow or to be governed by. Just imagine the howl of holy rage and of righteous indignation that would be set up by the Daily Witness, the Gleaser, the Mail, the Orange Sentinel, etc., etc. if any man or organ of public opinion dared to demand the ejection of the Protestant ministers from the Quebec Cabinet, because of their religion! And yet none of the above-mentioned papers have had a single word to say in disapproval of the opposition which has been raised against Hon. Secretary Matthews on account of his creed.

Recent events have supplied much ground upon which to base a strong suspicion that honesty, impartiality and sincerity are lamentably wanting in those men and newspapers, both domestic and foreign, who raise a bogus cry against Catholics, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic, for a spirit of intolerance and fanaticism which the latter are falsely alleged to entertain towards people of other creeds.

LORD SALISBURY BLUSTERS

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House would be rather amusing reading if it was not connected with such painful circumstances. He "regrets" that there is within the domain of British politics a subject for "painful meditation." That subject is the Irish question. "Every day news reminds me," says Lord Salisbury, "that Ireland is not yet inhabited by a concordant and homogenous people." This is certainly news, but whose fault is this? Certainly not that of the Irish. Lord Salisbury goes on to say that while it is too early to "enter into details," he feels it his duty to devote the whole energy of the Government to free the loyal people of Ireland from the constraint exercised upon them, whether in the form of riots or otherwise. Ireland must abandon all thought of Home Rule, according to the Imperial Prime Minister. In plain words, as the Daily News says, the course shadowed out by Lord Salisbury means nothing less than a good dose of drastic coercion for Ireland. If this really be so, the end is not difficult to foresee, and it is hard to understand how any one professing to be a statesman can imagine that the course indicated can possibly succeed. Coercion has been tried for centuries, with what result is well enough known. The loyal people of Ireland we may presume on the lips of Lord Salisbury to mean the Northern people, that choice collection of Orange fanatics who are even now giving earnest of their bloodthirsty and fanatical disposition. It is for this, happily small, section of the community that Lord Salisbury proposes to put the remaining four-fifths of the nation in chains. But it will not do. Ireland has had enough of this treatment, and, having reached the gates of freedom, is not likely to be coerced out of rights which the great voice of the electorate in England has practically declared to be hers. England will find that however much Lord Salisbury may discourse of "final decisions" Ireland has no intention of accepting anything as final short of that substantial measure of justice which Gladstone offered her and which has been by misfortune postponed, but nothing more.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

The obstinacy of the Mexican race is well enough known, and it is quite possible that the remnant of Spanish pride that has not yet

has been playing the same old game and asserts that the United States is not in any position to undertake a campaign with its southern neighbors. We are of the opinion that the New York Herald either cannot be sincere, or else is playing a part with an object in view. Mexico could no more maintain a war with the States than it could with armed Europe. It is a mighty army, so graphically described in a paper by the Herald, his about as solid an existence as the vast army of Canadians which, as Sir John told his English friends, is always ready to spring to arms. It is true that the Mexicans have one or two good iron-clad but current rumors say that they are not good seamen, and that the officers are prone to go below when they leave the smooth waters of their harbors. The naval officers are also, strangely enough, military commanders as well. But the Mexicans are certainly acting in a manner that seems little short of fatuous. The seizure of Captain Lawton and his men in Sonora is so flagrant an act that it seems hard to see how war can well be avoided. One thing is very certain—that a war between the two nations will not end as the former one did when General Scott took the City of Mexico "with ten thousand men." After the war, if it comes, is terminated, it will be found that the United States will have obtained a great and lasting influence over Mexico which it will retain, and we think so much the better for that country.

THE WITNESS AND THE KNIGHTS

Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Daily Witness has seized upon the publication of a private or official letter addressed by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau to the bishops of this Province, regarding the much disputed condemnation of the Order of the Knights of Labor, to give its readers a very superficial view and erroneous appreciation of the situation. This is how the Witness puts it:—

The fiat of the Vatican has gone forth against the Knights of Labor. The Knights are to be reformed, or rather reconstituted. The condemnation of the Society was sent to him to assist him in coming to a more favorable opinion of the body. Cardinal Tachereau, who issued the mandement against the Knights of Labor last May, did not believe that their appeal would result in any modification of the views of the Vatican, and so it has proved though the English-speaking Bishops of this continent were in favor of the Knights of Labor. The Pope maintains his former decision "absolutely in the same terms." The struggle between the spirit of the medieval ages and the spirit of the nineteenth century, as embodied in the Society of the Knights of Labor, will be watched with interest. Will the Roman Catholics give up their Church or their Society? The decision of the Vatican should have an immense effect: one way or another upon the future of the Church on this continent.

Before disposing of and dispelling the many errors and misstatements in the above article, we beg to protest against the Witness's indiscreet effort to raise up strife or rebellion between the Catholics and the Church. There is no need for it, and there is no cause for it. We know nothing would please the "only religious daily," better than to see a rupture and to help it on, but we have every confidence that its malicious desire will not be gratified.

Now, as to the errors and misstatements in the article. In the first place, no fiat of the Vatican, as the Witness asserts, has gone forth against the Knights of Labor.

If such a fiat had gone forth no bishop in communion with Rome could either directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly tolerate, and much less encourage, the existence of a society that would have been irrevocably condemned by the Holy See.

But as a matter of fact, a Cardinal, Archbishops and Bishops in communion with Rome do tolerate and sanction the existence of the Knights of Labor in their respective dioceses. We are, therefore, warranted in concluding that the Vatican has issued no such fiat as the Witness alleges, against the Knights of Labor.

It is true that an old condemnation by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda stands against the constitution of the Knights as it existed three years ago. That condemnation was warranted at that time, because the society was then secret, and the constitution contained things which were found objectionable. But since then the society has ceased to be secret, and several changes have been effected in the constitution to relieve it of the censure.

The next misstatement of the Witness is that the Knights appealed to the Pope for a reversal of that condemnation and that a copy of the revised constitution of the society was sent to Rome.

We are informed that as a matter of fact the said appeal to the Pope has not been actually taken, but that the society is getting all the required material in shape to be enabled to take the appeal. It is also an error to say that the Knights have sent the Pope a copy of the revised constitution of the society. Consequently the Witness is wrong in assuming that the confirmation of the original condemnation of the constitution of '83 is based on any new grounds, or is dictated by an adverse finding on an alleged appeal.

Cardinal Tachereau's letter on the subject has already been brought to the attention of other church dignitaries outside of this Province, and they do not consider that there is no alternative but to be governed by it. Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, was interviewed in regard to the edict, and His Grace said that he had heard absolutely nothing of any such edict from Rome. Vice-General

of whatever action might be taken in Quebec would have no effect in Ontario. Until His Grace returned matters would remain as they are, and the Vice-General hardly thought even then there would be any change. The bishops of the different dioceses had discretionary powers in such local matters.

THE SILVER QUESTION

In the face of the great fluctuations in the value of silver, it seems impossible that the present scheme of bi-metallicism, so strongly commended for by certain persons in the United States and as strongly opposed by others, can be anything other than a theory for some time to come. Gold will hold its own as a standard of value for some time to come, but at the same time there has appeared in the financial houses a new danger, at present not very large, but large enough to cause some anxiety. The gold supply is going out and the production of that precious metal is falling, while the demand for it as specie and articles of luxury is on the increase. So far there does not appear to be any immediate expectations of the new mines occasionally read of being developed. Vast treasures of gold are said to be known to the Government in India, but if so, they are kept very quiet and the ore is not worked. This condition of affairs is commencing to cause a change of opinion on the subject among English financiers, and the great centre of gold dealers is beginning to have a strong silver faction in it. No less a high and financial authority than the Times, speaking of the present metallic stringency, says:—"The best theoretical arguments are a weak answer to the sharp cry of practical distress. Over and over again doctrines which have long been established to the satisfaction of the learned in the lecture room have had to descend into the market place to be heeded before they could get themselves generally recognized by the mass of the people. Monometallism may appear as convincing as ever to the majority of students, though even among theoretical economists there is a large and influential body of doubters. But the commercial and industrial world declines to be convinced by their demonstrations. It is beginning to sit, with no uncertain voice, on the reopining of the question, and on an appeal from the doctrinaires to the men of business."

But the fact is that in the present case of issue, namely, that of an inferior coin running with a superior one, is no matter of theoretical argument. It is one of practical experience, and has been tried over and over again, in one country or another directly, or the indirect working of the principle may be seen in any civilized nation every day in the week. Until the price of silver can be brought to something like steadiness it seems hopeless to remonetize silver. A royal commission is proposed by the Times, but it hardly need to tell what it can do in the matter. Certainly it must indulge largely in theory.

AN INVALUABLE PAPER

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you James Maguire's subscription and my own; also one for Mr. Andrew Rae, a new subscriber, Malton, P.O.

Mr. Rae is a Liberal Protestant, who has taken such a fancy to your invaluable journal that he declares he would not be without it. I am exceedingly pleased to notice that through the medium of the TRUE WITNESS and other independent Catholic journals, Catholics of Canada are getting their eyes opened to see and know in whom to place their confidence. If we had such a noble and talented Irishman as the Hon. E. Blake at the head of our affairs we would not witness the humiliating spectacle of a man being hung for a crime for which he had previously been acquitted.

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, undoubtedly gave the true reason for such a spectacle being witnessed.

All honor to such men. DANIEL SULLIVAN, Malton, Ont.

WHAT THEY THINK OF "THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS"

"When my country takes her place among nations of the earth, then, and not till then, I will be written."—ROBERT EMERY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—Being a weekly reader of your truly patriotic and liberal paper, that is becoming a great power in the land, I have put it, a letter by which Toronto will be moved from Canada like seeds from a garden—your paper is the more acceptable just now because of its manly advocacy of the Home Rule movement, as introduced and outlined by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the great Liberal Premier of England, who has laid the foundation of Robert Emmet monument in prospect. Your paper, to all the more valuable because of its frequent exposures of deception and corruption in the present Government of Canada. At no time in our past history could your paper be of such real value as at the present, because we are on this side the Atlantic a naughty government composed, as it is, of time servers, many of whom are base deceivers, false to their country friends alike. Witness Brother James's message to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau on November last, republished in your issue of the 14th inst. Yes, witness the many, I add, daily acts of treachery and ingratitude interspersed and sandwiched as they were with corrupt acts affecting the life of our Dominion.

Go on in your good work, assist in the battles of the oppressed and down here and beyond the Atlantic, be cheered by the fact that your great predecessor who lived a century ago—advocating freedom and privileges, without distinction and for the common good, are looking down on you following in their footsteps, and your stand as it is, and so ably maintained on the question. It is also worthy of note that thousands of liberal minds are pleading for the freedom of fellow-countrymen in Europe, while your telling words of misgovernment have been

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, Aug. 9.

THE GOVERNMENT. The Government has scattered again with- out arriving at any definite decision concerning the election.

TRAVELLERS. The city is well attended by travellers, some large American excursions having come in. The flagships are at present the centre of attraction, and the streets present quite a gay appearance with blue jackets, marines, and artillery. All told, there are nearly 800 men on board.

THE ST. ANTHONY MURDER.

The tragedy at this place is the chief topic of conversation. In consequence of the remote- ness of the locality it was difficult to obtain correct information until the return of the coroner with his depositions. From these it would seem that the dreadful affair occurred under the following circumstances. Two men, Jean Napre, jr., and Francis Fortier, his father-in-law, were engaged in cutting hay on a piece of land, concerning the possession of which there has been a serious dispute. Keenan was engaged in cutting on his own farm, as claimed, when the other two men came across from the locality in which they had been engaged, and com- menced to work. Keenan then went over to them and told the two men that they were not to work there, as they had no right to do so. He showed a registration certificate in order to convince them that the land was his. Some angry words followed, and in the end Fortier swung his scythe and struck a blow at Keenan, the point entering his left side and coming out again at the front, leaving a huge and ghastly gash. The wounded man cried out that he was mur- dered. A main artery had been severed. The unfortunate man died in a few min- utes, and his body was found literally in a pool of blood. The remains were not touched until the arrival of the coroner, when a post mortem was made by Drs. Paquin and Blume. It was decided that death resulted from the cutting of the femoral artery. After a very brief committalory, the jury found a verdict of "wilful murder" against Fortier and the Napres. The former is an old man aged seventy-seven. During the distur- bance in the field, Keenan's sisters appeared on the scene and one of them attempted to inter- pose herself between her brother and his assail- ant, but she was assaulted by young Napre with a pitchfork and knaved down. The dispute concerning the land is of long standing and appears to embrace some very involved connections. The elder Fortier has already obtained rather a bad fame. He resides at Broughton in Beauca, and was only helping his son-in-law on his farm. He has been involved in a killing case before this, he having, some twenty ago, been in a wagon which was assailed by a crowd of pos- sibly. In the matter which ensued he killed one of the crowd, but was acquitted of the grave charge of murder. The prisoners will be tried at the October session of the Criminal Court.

THE CHAMBLEY ELECTION.

ALD. PREFONTAINE DECLARED THE ELECTED CANDIDATE.

A large number of influential politicians went to Longueuil yesterday afternoon to learn the official returns in the recent Chambley con- test. At a few minutes past three o'clock Mr. P. Hurléau, the Returning officer, accompanied by his agents and friends, proceeded to the Registry office, where he com- menced the inspection of the votes registered. The following is the official report as supplied by the Returning officer to Ald. Raymond Prefontaine, the elected candidate, which were handed to us this morning for publication:—

Table with 2 columns: Name of Parish and Number of Votes. Includes St. Lambert, Town of Longueuil, Parish of Beauport, etc.

Majority for Prefontaine, 81. The total number of votes polled during the election was 1766, thirty-three of which were rejected as improperly made, leaving 1733 votes registered by both candidates combined, or 305 more than in 1881 when the election was made between Dr. Martel, M.P.P., and Ald. Prefontaine. Alluding to the recent troubles which occurred over the St. Lambert poll, Ald. Prefontaine, M.P., informed our representative that the matter had been amicably settled, and that he had been duly proclaimed the elected candidate by Mr. Hurléau, thus avoiding further trouble.

A BAFLED BEAR.

BROUEN BEATEN BY THE PRESENCE OF MIND OF PHILIP KENNELLY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—Mr. Devlin, the well known drover, who has just returned from a purchasing trip in the counties north of this, brings back with him a strange story of how, a few days ago, Philip Kennelly, of the township of Admaston, escaped from the clutches of a she bear and her two cubs. The young man who is about 25 years of age started from his home to the village of Doore, some five miles away, to get some articles for the wedding break- fast of his sister who was about to be married. Instead of taking the high road he attempted his homeward trip through the bush and was among the trees when he was confronted by the bear and her two cubs. The old one made a run at him, and as a temporary chance of escape he took to the nearest tree, up which he climbed, but only to find his situation as bad as ever, for the bear quickly followed him up the trunk and got so close to him that he could paw the soles of his boots. For a moment or two his agony was intense, and nothing seemed before him but certain death, and all hope of seeing home and friends again well-nigh abandoned him. Each instant he expected his pursuer to get closer to him and have him in her deadly embrace. What stayed her upward progress he does not know, but she seemed powerless to get on further. Desperation sharpened his wits, and he remembered having a box of matches in his pocket. He took off his straw hat, put his handkerchief into it and set fire to them. When the hat was well ablaze he dashed it in the face of the bear, which, frightened at the flame, began to retreat, and he followed her up, or rather down, his advantage, and had the satisfaction of seeing his would-be slayer make off, followed by the cubs. It was not until daylight that he ventured to proceed on his journey, but reached home in safety. He lives on the 9th concession of Admaston township.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

THE SUFFERING EXPERIENCED BY GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 3.—Eight Gloucester fishermen who lost their vessels on the Grand Bank in a fog last month and experienced terrible sufferings from hunger, thirst and exhaustion before being picked up or

reaching land, arrived here to-day from St. Pierre. Four are Nova Scotians, the other four are Norwegians. Michael Tobin and Levi Jewett, lost from the schooner Lennie J. Greenleaf, on July 9th were four days and nights in an open dory without food or water, when they were taken on board by a French barque, in a very exhausted condition, supplied with the necessaries of life, and again started for land, being finally taken into St. Pierre on a French barque. Jeremiah Smith and Harvey Daley, lost from the schooner Frederick Gearings on the Grand Bank, on July 16th, after four days and a half intense suffering and exposure, were taken on board a French fisherman, saved for, supplied with provisions and again started, reaching Lennaline after five days' exposure. Olfert Hansen and Lari Olsen, of the schooner David A. Star, lost their vessel on the 17th July, and after three days' star- vation reached St. Lawrence, Newfoundland. Charles Cropan and Chris Olanstein, of the schooner William E. Oakes, left their vessel on July 20th and three days later were taken on board the barque Kiberia, from St. John, N.B., for Ireland, when they were on the 27th ult. transferred to the British fishing schooner Eliza and landed at St. Pierre. Smallpox is still prevalent at St. Pierre. They report that French vessels are loading enormous quantities of splendid quality fish at St. Pierre, which already rivals Gloucester as a great codfishing centre.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE STATE OF BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The final report of the commission appointed by the Conservative Government in 1885 to enquire into the causes of the depression in trade, will announce that the commission has not found any evidence of depression as regards restric- tion of trading operations. The volume of British trade has increased more than com- paratively with the growth of the popula- tion. Low prices and the consequent dim- inished profits constitute the only evidence of depression. There has been a greatly prolonged period of over-production, owing to a vast increase of wealth in the country. The commission does not believe the legislation regarding labor has in- jured trade, and deprecates an increase in the number of hours of labor and a diminu- tion of wages. The report distinctly favors trades unions. The commission considers the recent failure of agricultural production the main if not the sole cause of the dimini- tion of the home trade, which otherwise, the commission believes, would be in a satisfac- tory condition. The condition of the work- ing classes, the report says, has greatly im- proved in the past twenty years. Competi- tion both in the home and foreign trade is greatly increased, especially as regards Ger- many, whose trade is improving, and press- ing England closely at home and abroad. No fiscal alteration is suggested, and no re- ference is made to protective reciprocity. The commission urges British factors to adopt their manufactures to the necessities of foreign markets, in which respect, the com- mission says, Germany excels.

TO GET RID OF COCKROACHES.

A correspondent writes as follows: "I beg to inform you of an easy, clean and certain method of eradicating those loath- some insects from dwelling houses. A few years ago my house was infested with cock- roaches (or 'clogs,' as they are called here), and I was recommended to try cucumber peelings as a remedy. I accordingly, immediately before bedtime, strowed the floor of those parts of the house most infested with the vermin with the green peel, cut not very thin, from the cucum- ber, and set up half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was completely covered with cockroaches, so that the vegetable could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. I adopted the same plan the follow- ing night, but my visitors were not near so numerous—I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. On the third night I did not discover one; but, anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I had laid it down half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches about the size of a flea. I there- fore allowed the peel to remain till morning, and I can assure you that the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights to completely eradicate the pest. It should be fresh cucumber peel every night.

FIRE AND BRIMSTONE.

A West of Scotland clergyman was going to the Highlands for his holidays, and being very fond of the "Nabob Pickles," he took a bottle with him. The "Nabob Pickles" are extremely hot and should be sparingly used. Arrived at the hotel, he placed the bottle on the table and took out one or two of them. A Yankee was sitting opposite and got his eyes on the pickles. "Stranger, pass the pickles, please." The clergyman said: "These are private property, but you are welcome to them." He passed the bottle across the table. The Yankee emptied half the bottle into his plate, and stirred them well up with his spoon. He took a big spoonful, but he was not long to get down with the hot breath and said: "Oh, dog-dog it! Look here, stranger, I guess you are a parson?" "Well, I am a clergyman, and preach the Gospel." "I look you here," said the Yankee, "I have heard them preach about fire and brimstone, but you are the first one I ever knew who carried a sample bottle."—Christian Union.

CARE OF ANIMALS IN SUMMER.

The American Humane Association prescribes the following suggestion relative to the care of animals during the heated term. Provide water—fresh pure water. Think, reader, how you are refreshed by a drink of cool water on a hot day. The lower animals are equally in need of the means of quen- ching thirst. The active dog requires drink frequently during the hot day, as does also the cat; and a dish of fresh water should stand where they can have access to it. Undoubtedly many a dog is driven to madness through lack of water; and the festivity is through hydrophobia is almost unknown in those localities where dogs can drink when they wish. Every city, village and country town should be liberally supplied with drinking fountains for animals, and they should be constructed that even the smallest dog can drink from them. No gift to a people can be greater pleasure than a fountain, and the person who turns aside a stream from the field and gives a watering trough to the roadside, or provides a fountain at which man and beast can drink pure water, is truly a public benefactor. Give the horse frequent opportunity to quench thirst at times when not too much over-heated, and before eating. To drink

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

realy immediately after eating prevents a agreeable digestion of food. Provide shade. How instinctively we seek the shadow when the sun is pouring its hot rays on the dry and parching earth. If the pasture is not provided with shade trees, in a convenient locality set four, six or eight supports, across which place straw or grass, and thus in a brief time and with little labor make a shade in which animals can rest from the heat of the sun, to the great comfort of themselves and benefit to their owners. Remove the harness from the horses in the hot day whenever you desire to give them a full, free rest, and once during the day, preferably at night, a thorough currying and grooming will not only give rest, but will do about as much towards improving the animal's condition as will the oats. Examine the harness on your working team, and you will discover that blinds, check-reins and cruppers are simply torturing contrivances, serving no useful purpose. Take them all off for the convenience of yourselves and the comfort of the horses. Keep the stable well ventilated and free from the strong ammonia, which is injurious to the eyes. Assist the animals to protect them- selves against flies, feed regularly, hitch in the shade, and remember that the care which will give comfort to the lower animals will make them doubly profitable to their owners, aside from the humane bearing upon the sub- ject.

CANADIANS WIN AGAIN.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Howard of No. 2 battery, Montreal Garrison Artillery, received the following satisfactory despatch from Lieut. Col. Oswald, now in England with the Shoo- burghness team:—

SHOEBURGHNESS, August 9.

The Canadians again won the first prize in the sixty-four pounder competition, beating ninety-two teams. They also won Sir Richard Wallace's prize, nine silver cups and £35 in money.

INCOMMODED BY SUPERFLUOUS FAT.

THE CAUSES OF CORPULENCE—A DEFICIENCY OF OXYGEN—A WEAK HEART. The condition known as corpulence, or obesity, consists in a tendency to the forma- tion and deposit of fat. A certain amount of this deposit is normal. It is an element of beauty, rendering out the features of the face, and giving a softness to the skin. It is a reserve of nutriment to be drawn upon in emergencies, thus saving the muscles and other tissues. Some persons inherit a tendency to it. Some races are more liable to it than others. Women are more so than men. Both sexes are more inclined to it after the age of 40. There are individual cases of extreme obesity. A boy at the age of 8 weighed 124 pounds, a girl at 12. A woman who was thin and delicate at 18 died at 41 with some eight inches of fat around her body. The famous Daniel Lam- bert's maximum weight was 739 pounds. Much the largest part of the body in these persons was pure fat. In all cases of obesity there is a deficiency of oxygen in the blood, either absolutely or relatively to the amount of food. Excess of food tends to produce it, and yet some are corpu- lent on a spare diet. Lack of exercise favors it by lessening the oxidation of the tissues. It is also produced by disease, which dimi- nish the number of red blood corpuscles. In the latter case the blood is impoverished and conveys it to the tissues. According to Quain, very corpulent people have large hearts and small lungs. This may help to explain the deficiency of oxygen. It has also quite recently been proved that women have fewer, by many millions, of red blood corpuscles than men. This, too, may be one reason for their greater tendency to cor- pulence. As the muscles become infiltrated with fat, they are weakened. Hence corpu- lent persons are apt to be indisposed to active exercise. For the same reason the heart is rendered feeble and is easily disturbed. The deficiency of oxygen tends to the forma- tion of uric acid, and hence to the produc- tion of gout. The very corpulent are especially liable to various forms of conges- tion, and acute diseases are apt to have an unfavorable course. In treating the corpulent, regard must be had to the fact that their heart is weak. The main reliance for reducing the obesity is on diet and exercise. The latter increases the power of the blood to take up oxygen. The more oxygen one can receive the better, if kept well within the person's strength, and the capacity of a weakened stomach. The diet should contain but little fatty or starchy food, and much animal food—lean meats, fish, but not the richer kinds; also fresh fruits, vegetables and bread, with only a moderate allowance of butter. Alka- line water is believed to be helpful.—Foul's Companion.

FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

When fowls are kept in a yard it is best to dig up a small corner occasionally to let them hunt for worms. Charcoal and sulphur are both very excel- lent ingredients to mix occasionally with fowl feed, either for young or old birds, but both should be used with discretion. Professor Law, of Cornell University, re- cently examined the milk from cows which had access to water from stagnant pools, and found in every case the milk full of living organisms. A blockhead, armed with a saw and prun- ing shears, is as destructive in an orchard as a bull in a china store. Get a careful, ex- periented hand for a day or two, and take lessons of him. Resources of the soil do not end abruptly at four or five inches in depth, yet there are hundreds of farms where all beneath is in- fructuous, because no effort has ever been made to explore. Bee culture requires a peevish who is pecu- liarly adapted to the business. If the bees are averse to you it is difficult to succeed with them. There are persons who cannot go near them without being attacked. Whenever fowls can run at large with- out detriment to the garden, they should be allowed to do so by all means. Nine-tenths of the trouble and diseases among poultry are the result of keeping fowls too close.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Prepa- rations of the World. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great internal SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are con- dently recommended in every failing, when- ever the cause is a new-failing, or when- ever the system has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If affectionally rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt to meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail. Both the Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each, and by all medi- cine vendors throughout the civilized world. N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

LA.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange- ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per- son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in all advertisements."

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879. Its Great Single Number Drawings take place monthly. If new calendar postpones. Look at the following distribution:—

Table with 2 columns: Prize Category and Amount. Includes 1st Prize of \$150,000, 2nd Prize of \$50,000, etc.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. It is a cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, fatal disease, when first offering this new cele- brated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it "Pierce's Consumptive Cure," but afterwards that name was too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strength- ening, alternative, or blood-cleansing, and pos- sibly, of nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES

of the Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drooping, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, irritable heat or chill, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits, mor- bid humors, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indige- stion, Dyspepsia, and Impure Liver, or "BILIOUSNESS," in many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 263 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Pierce's LITTLE Pleasant LIVER PURGATIVE PILLS.

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a Vial.

\$500 REWARD

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ALLAN LINE.



1886—Summer Arrangements—1886

This Company's Lines are composed of the following vessels:—

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

The steamers of the Liverpool, London and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool Thurs- day and from London on Thursdays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in- tending to be despatched from Quebec as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Departure Date. Includes Liverpool, London and Montreal, etc.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Persons desiring to buy long their bills from Boston can obtain them at a better rate than any experienced agent carried on each vessel. It is not so much as paid for. Through bills of lading are issued at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all continental ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec, Montreal, and all other ports in the States in Canada and the United States, via Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Mon- treal.

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FRESH LAND QUESTION

Continued from first page.

SHORT-SIGHTED IRISH LANDLORDS.

Mr. Gill—But this sort of thing cannot go on forever. It must reach its end when those exorbitant rents can no longer be paid.

The Archbishop—No doubt of it, and in my opinion, so far as many parts of Ireland are concerned, it has practically reached its end now. You remember what I said at the beginning of our conversation? I remarked that fools Irish landlords have proved themselves. Twenty years' purchase of the net rental was offered to them, that is to any of them that might deem it to their advantage to accept the offer, by Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill.

LORD FITZWILLIAM AND HIS TENANTS.

Mr. Gill—Your Grace made an observation about the importance of collecting and publishing information as to the contrast between the dealings of landlords in England and of landlords in Ireland.

The Archbishop—Yes, and by speaking of it now you remind me of one point that I wished specially to mention to you. It may, perhaps, have escaped your attention, as in the case of Lord Fitzwilliam and his tenants, an Irish landlord who, as you know, is a tenant in his dealings with his tenants in the two countries. You know, of course, that the tenants of an ordinary Irish estate, who would think of naming forty or even thirty per cent. as a fair figure of reduction last year or now, would inevitably be regarded by champions of so-called "law and order" as criminals, and have their epithet written in the hardest and most opprobrious terms to be found in the dictionary.

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.

Mr. Gill—This view of the case does not seem at all to have come home to the mind of the representatives of the interests of Irish landlords.

The Archbishop—No, strange to say, it has not. Only a few days ago I read in the Dublin Standard a paper at the folly of the Government in sending an armed force to a part of Scotland to enforce payment of the crofters' rents.

THE CHRY OF COMMUNISM.

Mr. Gill—Communism seems to be a term of rather pliable signification.

The Archbishop—Its signification is definite enough, and it signifies a system of manifest and unqualified fully as well as wickedness; but, as the word is commonly applied to political partisans in their slanderous assaults on the character of the Irish people, I know no better definition of it as thus applied than that given, as you probably know, by a well known journalist, Frederick Lucas.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DREAM.

Mr. Gill—Yet the landlord party seems to rejoice at that rejection?

The Archbishop—Undoubtedly, and so far they seem to show no desire to bear their share of the responsibility of having thus brought about increased difficulty of getting in their rents which now awaits them. It is of course quite manifest that one main cause of Mr. Gladstone's defeat at the polls was the unwillingness of the Englishmen, whether workmen or capitalists, to run the risk, as they regarded it, of buying out the Irish landlords.

Naturally they were influenced by the ungracious statement made a few months ago by the Times newspaper, on the high authority of Sir James Caird, that of 60,000 holdings in Ireland, the great majority were practically irretrievably lost to the Irish people, whether by the English Government or the landlord, the English Government or the landlord, the English Government or the landlord.

TOSSED ABOUT BY THE SEA.

EVANVILLE, Ind., August 15.—T. W. Sprague was notified yesterday that his services were wanted at the river. He was directed to a small family boat lying near the water works.

It was a very narrow and nearly the entire roof being off. The cabin of the boat was about 10 feet long and 12 wide, and in this miserable cooped-up box were twelve persons, hollow-eyed, emaciated and with hardly a rag of covering. They lay upon the floor of the boat huddled together suffering with malarial fever. In the midst of them lay the dead body of an aged woman partially decomposed, the living occupants being too ill to move the body. The sufferers were taken to the hospital, where George Bush, one of the occupants of the boat, told the following story:—Until three weeks ago George and John Bush, brothers, were farmers in Mead County, Kentucky, about twelve miles from the mouth of the Salt River. Their land was poor, and it was with much difficulty that they obtained sufficient food to sustain their families. They finally became disheartened and determined to try to better their condition further west. To this end they constructed a small boat, and, on Sunday, July 5th, both families, consisting of the brothers, their wives and nine children—thirteen in all—with their little belongings embarked in the boat and started on their terrible trip down the river.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The business is of the usual midsummer character. There is a better enquiry for groceries, but other lines are the same as a few weeks ago.

DRY GOODS.—Little that is new can be noted in this line; orders are not numerous just now, and travellers are nearly all in.

PROVISIONS.—There is rather a better enquiry and country orders are rather frequent. Payments continue fair. Sugars are moving freely at about the same figures, granulated being 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 at refinery, bright yellows are not obtainable. Stocks of molasses have become pretty well concentrated, and 31c is now the lowest figure for Barbadoes. Teas are moving more freely.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Shoe men are all fairly busy, but do not seem to be buying very much at the moment, and in leather markets are quiet. Prices very steady. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 26c; do No. 2, B. A. 21c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 do, 21c to 22c; do No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2 do, 20c to 21c; do Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21c to 22c; do No. 2, 19c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 20c to 21c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Vaxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 38c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 38c; Grain, 34c to 37c; Scotch grain, 38c to 42c; Split, large, 25c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calipers, 28c to 32c; Calkins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calkins, 80c to 85c; Russel Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Puddled Cow, 12c to 15c; Rough, 13c to 28c; Russel and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There is no change in these lines, and the demand for all metals is based on current requirements only. We quote:—Summerlee, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartsherrie, \$16.50; Langloan and Coltness, \$17.00; Shotts, \$16.50 to \$17; Eglington and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Cambree, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaine, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn. &c., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal, I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do L.A., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke, I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 29, \$3 1/2 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheet, No. 24, \$4 1/2; Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; St. Andrew's, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3 1/2c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25c to 27c; bar tin, 28c; Ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0, 6, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Lined oil remains at

quoted figures, but will doubtless be advanced in a few days, as the demand is going up considerably at home; turpentine at \$1.50; olive oil is in very light demand at \$1.50; linseed oil at \$1.05 for pure; castor \$1.50; Steam refined seed 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; New-foundland cod 50c; cod 52c; Leads and colors remain as last quoted, as follows:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$3.25. Dry white lead, 5c; red do, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. London washed white, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.70 for second break.

SALT.—Business is rather dull and values are slightly easier. We quote elements at 41 to 43c; twines \$9 to 14c; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Kureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton. Turk's Island 25c a bushel.

WOOL.—Mill men are reported to be all well employed, and a good demand exists more particularly for imported wools. We quote:—Cape, 13 1/2 to 15 1/2; Australian, from 16c upwards, according to quality. Domestic, A super, 27c to 32c; B super, 22 to 24c; unsorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c; non-matted, 21c to 22c.

FISH.—Some few lots of new Cape Breton herrings are to hand and selling at \$5.00 to \$5.25; the catch is not very large; reports as to the take of Labrador are yet wanting. No new salmon has been received here, though some small lots have reached Quebec. Dry Cod is still quoted at \$3 to \$3.25.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The principal demand continues to run upon fresh ground flour which in consequence is scarce. Sales have been made during the past few days of fresh ground Superior at \$3.90 to \$3.95. Fresh ground Extra has been placed at \$3.70 and Spring Extra at \$3.35 to \$3.40. In Manitoba flour there have been sales of direct shipments of strong flour from the Portage la Prairie district at \$4.35 to \$4.40 for choice lots, with poorer grades selling down to \$3.10 to \$3.50 per bbl. Montreal brands of Manitoba strong bakers have also been sold at \$4.50 to \$4.60 as to quality. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian per bbl, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.00 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers (Manitoba), \$4.00 to \$4.60; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Spring Extra, \$3.30 to 3.40; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.80; Ontario bags (strong), b.t., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (spring extra), \$1.50 to \$1.55; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; City bags (delivered), \$2.90 to \$2.95.

GRAIN.—The market is quiet, with prices still at a wide range for ordinary, with sales at \$3.75 up to \$4.25 per bbl, and granulated at \$4.40 to \$4.60 per bbl. In bag sales are reported at \$2.00 to \$2.10. Moulins are quiet but steady at \$22.00 to \$23.00 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas at \$3.75 per bbl. Cornmeal is quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

MILFEED.—There is a good demand for bran, sales on track having occurred at \$12.50 to \$13.00 per ton, and we quote \$12.50 to \$13.00 for car lots on track and at \$13.50 to \$14.50 for smaller lots. Shorts are quoted at \$1 to \$2 per ton more.

WHEAT.—Sales of new No. 2 Toledo red winter have also transpired at 84c with 85c now asked. There will not be a single kernel of frosted wheat in Manitoba from this year's crop, over one-half of the stand of wheat throughout the country being out a week ago, and by this time the rest has been reaped. In this market we quote prices more or less nominal, as follows:—Canada red winter \$3c to 5c; Canada white do, 8c to 8 1/2c; do No. 1 Canada spring 8 1/2c to 9c. Toledo No. 2 red winter 8 1/2c to 9c.

OATS.—A fine crop of oats is promised for Lower Canada. Prices are quoted at 31c to 32c per 32 lbs. about.

PEAS.—The market has not undergone any material change, prices being quoted at 72c to 73c a float per 60 lbs.

RYE.—There is virtually nothing doing in this market. Prices are nominally quoted at 56c to 58c.

MALT.—A fair business transpires at 85c to 90c per bushel in bond for Montreal malt, and at 70c to 80c as to quality for Toronto.

BARLEY.—The crop is good on the Island of Montreal. There will be no business in this cereal until the new crop is on the market, and prices are nominal at 50c to 58c for malting grades and 45c for feed.

HUCKWHEAT.—There has been some enquiry from the United States, but supplies here are very limited and orders cannot all be filled. We quote 50c per bushel.

STUBS.—Advices from Ontario state that the prospects are good for a heavy yield of clover seed, but very little is yet known regarding the timely seed crop of Lower Canada. Prices are steady and nominally unchanged as follows:—Red clover 77c to 77.25 per bushel, alskite at \$7.50 and timothy at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—In pork only a moderate business has taken place, but prices remain firm. Sales of Montreal short cut mess pork have been made at \$15, with several small lots of Chicago short cut clear, at \$14.50 per bbl, whilst Western mess has been placed in small lots for country account at \$13.75 to \$14. Lard is quiet but steady, with business reported at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c per lb in pails, as to size of lot. Canada lard is quoted at 9c to 9 1/2c per lb. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per lb, \$15.00 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear per lb, \$14.50 to 15.00; Mess pork, Western, per lb, \$14.00 to 00.00; India mess beef, per lb, \$00.00 to 00.00; Mess beef, per lb, \$00.00 to 00.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12 1/2c; Hams, uncured, 12c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00.00 to 00.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tail-lob, common refined, per lb, 4 1/2c to 5c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—In creamery we learn of the sale of a choice lot of 100 tubs late made at 19 1/2c for export, with sales of earlier makes at 18 1/2c to 19c. As regards Eastern Townships about 14 1/2c is top for round lots for shipment, sales in a small jobbing way being reported at 14c to 16c, according to quality. We quote Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, finest, 14 1/2c to 15c; Townships, fair to good, 13c to 14 1/2c; Morrisburg, finest, 14 1/2c to 15c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Brookville, finest, 14 1/2c to 15c; Brookville, fair to good, 11c to 13c; Western, finest, 13c to 15c; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to 9c.

CHEESE.—Country markets have been considerably excited during the past week, and prices have bounced up fully 3c per lb on fine Western goods. In the market sales of fine Western cheese have been made at 8 1/2c and of most Western at 8 1/2c to 9c, although some holders of choice colored goods refuse to sell under 9c. We quote finest 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c, 9 1/2c, medium 7c to 8c.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Pique Cloth in 4 shades, reduced to 5c per yard. Fancy Striped Challies, in 4 shades, reduced to 7c per yard. Shir Bradford Serge, in 6 shades, reduced to 10c per yard. Shepherd Plaid, reduced to 10c per yard. Striped Norwich Poplins, in 4 shades, reduced to 10c per yard. Reversible Checked Challies, in 6 shades, reduced to 10c per yard. Ocean Cloth, solid Colors, all wool, in 7 shades, reduced to 12 1/2c per yard. French Poplin, in 5 shades, reduced to 12 1/2c per yard. All Wool Twilled Serge, in 3 shades, reduced to 12 1/2c per yard. Striped Canvas Cloth, in 6 shades; reduced to 10c per yard. Striped Boucle Cloth, in 4 shades, reduced to 10c per yard. Striped Grape Cloth, Reversible, in 6 shades, reduced to 10c per yard. Striped in 12 shades, reduced to 25c per yard. Check Black and White Challies, reduced to 10c per yard. Striped Serges, all wool, in 4 shades, reduced to 10c per yard. Printed Llamas, washing material, in 6 shades, reduced to 10c per yard. Printed Llamas, washing material, extra quality, in 12 shades, reduced to 25c per yard. Figured Canvas Cloth, in 12 shades, reduced to 25c per yard. Bradford Serge, in 9 shades, reduced to 10c per yard. Bradford Serge, in 10 shades, reduced to 25c per yard.

MANTEL AND COSTUMES.

The remainder of our Stock of Summer Mantles and Costumes to be cleared at extremely low prices. Summer Mantles. Summer Mantles and Dust Coats. Summer Ulsters and Dust Coats. S. At CARSLY'S. Summer Costumes to be cleared. Summer Costumes to be cleared. Ladies' Bathing Suits to be cleared. Ladies' Bathing Suits to be cleared. A large and beautiful assortment of INFANTS ROBES AND CLOAKS. BABY'S HOODS AND CAPS in Lace, Satin and Cashmere. INFANTS SUN HATS in great variety. LADIES' BUSTLES AND IMPROVERS in all the newest designs. At S. CARSLY'S.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended August 16th:—Cattle, 2,767; sheep, 1,942; calves, 212; hogs, 206.

The export movement of cattle is close on the record, and as some vessels have completed loading at Quebec the total may be fully equal to last year. The cattle trade has been struggling along under a variety of discouraging circumstances this season, to which a pleuro pneumonia scare has now to be added, which has caused cattlemen some anxiety, and which it is to be hoped will not have any serious consequences. At Point St. Charles, cattle yards' business was fairly active, the offerings of cattle being large and prices were steady. There was a fair demand for export stock, and prices ranged from 4 1/2 to 5c per lb, and we heard of a sale of three carloads of choice cattle for export at 4 1/2c per lb. There was a good demand for butchers' stock, but prices were lower, owing to the large supply, which was mostly of a poor quality, and sales were made at from 3 1/2 to 4c per lb, with a few heads as low as 2 1/2c per lb, live weight. Sheep were fairly enquired for, and, owing to the light receipts, export stock advanced 1/2c per lb, sales being made at 4c, whilst butchers' stock sold at 3c per lb, live weight. There was a good supply of heavy hogs offered, but the enquiry was mostly for light ones, which were scarce and firm at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. Calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$10 each, as to size and quality.

FRUIT.

APPLES.—There is a good demand, and sales have been effected at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bushel for good to choice fruit. Canadian Duchesse are coming in very early from new orchards in the Eastern Townships, and are selling at \$3.00 per bushel.

PEACHES.—New York peaches in carriers have been sold at \$6.00, and in crates at \$4.00, which prices show a decline from those of a day or two previous.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.—Sales are reported at \$2.50 per box. The demand is good, and prices are firm at \$8 to \$9 per box.

BLUEBERRIES.—Berries from the Saguenay are of very fine quality and sales are reported at 80c to \$1 per large boxes.

PEARS.—There is a marked scarcity in this fruit, New York Bartlett's selling at \$8 to \$9 per bushel, and B.11s at \$6 per bushel. Very few California pears in market.

GRAPES.—Sales of Concord have been made at 10c to 12c per lb, but as soon as receipts increase they will decline in value.

TOMATOES.—The supply is abundant and sales have been made as low as 50c to 75c per basket which shows a decline of 25c to 50c per basket within the past few days.

CRANBERRIES.—This fruit is scarce and prices are nominal at \$7 to \$8 per box.

BANANAS.—Two carloads of yellows have arrived during the past two or three days and have sold at \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch. A car of two of reds are reported on the way. The market is steady under a good enquiry.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Market remains quiet at \$3 to \$3 1/2 for new and at 7c for old. Dried apples \$4 1/2 to 5c per lb, as to quality.

SPANISH ONIONS.—The market is firmer at \$4.50 to \$5 per case.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—A considerable quantity of second crop eggs have been received from points between here and Toronto. In this market sales have been made all the way from 12 1/2c to 14c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market is steady for hay, the receipts of loose hay still light, which have been taken up at \$9.50 to \$12 per 100 bushels as to quality. Pressed hay has also been in fair request at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton, several car lots of choice hay having been placed at those figures. Pressed straw is in larger supply and lower prices have had to be accepted, with sales at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton. Loose is steady at \$3.50 to \$6 per 100 bundles.

HOPS.—The market appears to have reached top prices for a time at least, and there is less inclination to buy for future wants. A few small lots of Canadian have changed hands at from 28c to 32c per lb, part of which being for shipment to the interior.

POTATOES.—Complaints have been heard during the past few days of rot in several fields, but never a season passes without such reports. So far consumers have been favored with splendid Early Rose variety. Sales have been made at 55c to 60c per bag.

CABBAGES.—The supply is plentiful, with sales in lots at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 heads.

HONEY.—Some large shipments from the West have recently been received in this city of very choice white clover honey in comb which is quoted at 15c to 17c per lb as to size of lot. Extracted or strained honey is selling at 10c to 11c per lb, and old stock at 8c to 9c.

ASHES.—Business during the week has been quiet, with a few sales of first pots at \$3.60 to \$3.85 per 100 lbs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Trade is about the same as reported for the past few weeks. Remittances at houses are as brisk as they are expected to be at this midsummer season. Prospects are encouraging for the fall. Considerable quantities of lead are changing hands. Sial ropes can be had here for 8 1/2c, which is said to be the makers price.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Dealers readily take all the hides that offer at our prices. Saled green hides are away above the views of tanners. There is the ordinary enquiry for lambs and pelts. Tallow continues as dull as ever. We repeat previous quotations all through the list.

LEATHER.—All things considered, trade in this department is not at all bad. Prices are steady and without change.

PROVISIONS.—In hog products there is a fair jobbing trade being done. Long clear is firmer and sales are now made in case lots at 8 1/2c. There is a scarcity of hams, which bring 14c to 14 1/2c. Lard is steady at 9 1/2c to 10c. At 13c to 13 1/2c eggs are also firm. Not much is doing in butter; selections to city trade bring 13c to 14c, and lots that have been heated are worth 10c to 11c. We make no change in cheese, which is steady. Evaporated apples are dull and neglected. Hops have advanced to 20c to 25c, and some are said to be holding at 30c. Sales are numerous.

WOOL.—There seems to be a fair demand for wool at firm but unchanged prices. The bulk of fleece now being in, only small lots find their way to market.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—Prices for all descriptions of wheat and flour remain as at last reported. The market has ruled dull and neglected, with values nominal. Barley has not yet begun to move. There is a slightly firmer tendency in peas, which now quote at 59 to 60c. Oats are enquired for at 36 to 37c, an advance of a cent on last week's figures. Both corn and rye are held higher, say 53 to 55c for the former and 57 to 58c for the latter. Bran is unchanged. Our quotations of last week for flour and meal are repeated.

GROCERIES.—Business is fairly satisfactory for this season of the year. Sugars continue to rule at former figures. Storekeepers are not buying much at the moment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers appear satisfied with the amount of business being done. Matters would be still better were it not for competition, which is keen. Fall orders are being shipped.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA AMONG CATTLE.

A CLEAR STATEMENT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE CONTAGION AT THE QUARANTINE.

QUEBEC, August 15.—Dr. Cocture, quarantining the aspect of pleuro pneumonia amongst quarantine cattle, stated that two weeks ago a high priced Galloway bull belonging to Mr. J. Crea, of Guelph, showed signs of indisposition. The man in charge did not consider the case a sufficiently serious one to warrant a being brought to the notice of the superintendent, Dr. Cocture, immediately on learning the nature of the disease, consulted with Dr. McEachern and notified the Department of Agriculture, when it was decided to immediately slaughter the affected animal. The post mortem examination fully confirmed Dr. Cocture's diagnosis of the case. The quarantine authorities have had no difficulty in tracing the origin of the disease. The bull referred to was one of a herd of fifty-five Galloway cattle purchased by Mr. McCrea from Mr. J. Biggar & Son, of Chaberton, Scotland, amongst whose stock pleuro-pneumonia declared itself about a month after the departure of McCrea's herd. Thus the disease must have been communicated to this herd before it left Scotland, which was about nine weeks ago, Mr. McCrea's cattle having been now in quarantine about seven weeks. The whole of Messrs. Biggar's stock in Scotland had been destroyed by the local authorities. Another animal of Mr. McCrea's herd and one not showing any symptoms of pleuro pneumonia was slaughtered on Wednesday last, and found to be affected. Since that day some thirty other cattle of the same herd have shown unmistakable symptoms of the disease.

It has been resolved to slaughter the whole herd, and this drastic measure will be put into execution on Wednesday next and the following days. The animals will be cremated as quickly as killed, and the delay in slaughtering is due to the necessity for the cremation of a kiln sufficiently large for the disposal of so many slaughtered cattle. Mr. McCrea's herd consists of cattle valued at fully \$750 each. The law provides that proprietors shall be wholly or partially indemnified by the Government for loss sustained by cattle slaughtered by the quarantine authorities. The sheds occupied by the infected cattle and everything that came into contact with them will also be burned, and none of the cattle now in quarantine will be allowed to leave until two months more beyond the expiration of the ordinary quarantine term of three months, although there is believed to be no possibility of other herds becoming affected, all cattle arriving by the same ship being kept distant from those brought out on other vessels. With the exception of such cattle as may now be en route for Quebec no others will be admitted to Levis quarantine. Cabbagians have been sent to Liverpool directing that all further shipments of this season be sent to Halifax, where there is also a quarantine establishment. There are at present some 340 cattle in the Levis quarantine valued at \$75,000 to \$100,000, but it is confidently believed that none will take the disease outside of the affected herd and not other cattle as arrived by the same ship. The latter include a herd of 35 Polled Angus animals belonging to Mr. Andrew Allan and valued at over \$10,000. None of this herd have as yet developed symptoms of the disease, though it is scarcely expected by Dr. Cocture that they can escape. As soon as pneumonia declares itself among them the whole herd will be slaughtered and cremated. The authorities have not the slightest fear that the disease will spread beyond the limits of the quarantine station.

Dr. Richardson, of London, remarks that if the mortality of the young among lower animals is compared with that of children it will be seen that there is no animal which loses so large a proportion of its offspring as women do.

Next month the Parisians will be able to burn their dead in four crematory furnaces, which have just been finished at Pere-la-Chaise. There will be no first, second and third-class cremations. Poor and rich will be on a footing of absolute equality. The price charged to those who can afford to pay for the burning of a corpse will be 15 francs.

GOVERNMENT TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder Declared Superior to all Others.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all respects, the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation, reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough research and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. Prof. Mott, in his recent report, says:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S. Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of the pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

DR. HENRY A. MOTT, Ph.D.

Late U. S. Government Chemist.